

TSAO KUN'S ARMY LOOTS AND SLAYS CIVIL POPULATION

Foreigners Aid in Saving
Many From Fury
Of Troops

ATTEND WOUNDED

Northerners Worst Sufferers
In Battles At Suifu
And Nachi

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, March 23.—Some interesting particulars of the retaking of Nachi have come to hand lately. In a letter describing the retreat of the Yunnanese written by a Red Cross worker who is a missionary much light is thrown on the event as well as on the character of Tiao Kun's men.

He says "the Yunnan boys made a gallant stand." But the news of the fall of Suifu came and then "the real retreat began." Tiao Kun himself was there immediately before the end. He visited the Red Cross missionaries, assured them of his sincere gratitude for their services and called at the hospital to see the sick and wounded.

The Yunnanese "left nothing of importance for the Northerners except some trench tools, knapsacks, etc. which they did not need." This is an interesting statement in view of the fact that the latter claimed a big haul of military material. As a matter of fact the northerners did not know of the retreat until next morning and "made no effort to follow the enemy. They were satisfied to rob and plunder and shoot down defenceless old men."

The populace literally poured out of the city all afternoon and night of the retreat. And wherever doors were closed the northern soldiers felt at liberty to go in and take what they wanted. I saw an old priest dead in a corner of his rooms, an old carpenter shot down in an adjoining room, a younger man on the steps of the temple with eye gouged out and an ugly saber thrust into the head, two poor coolies on the street, a poor farmer fallen against the door of his thatched hut, and a cripple lying in his blood by the side of a patch of wheat.

Even Mr. Davey Held Up

"I saw another farmer shot through the abdomen and his wife through the arm. All this was done when the northerners entered Nachi. Even Mr. Davey who had been detained on his way down river was robbed on the street in broad daylight. And had not the foreigners been on the job all the time they would have slaughtered the wounded in the hospital."

From a letter written by another foreigner it appears that Mr. W. J. Davey had done excellent work in helping to save the city and the people from their fury. Many of the Chinese regard him as the one who saved them. He is a good speaker of Chinese and having an intimate knowledge of native ways he was well fitted to do this kindly sort of work.

Dr. Tompkins of the American Baptist Mission of Suifu, was the man in charge of the Red Cross work. He was indefatigable in his efforts to save his patients. First at Suifu he attended to 300 heavily wounded cases. Then at Nachi he had 700 such pass through his hands. The Yunnanese indeed were fortunate to have such an efficient man with them. Before the retreat all the wounded except 70 were removed to Yunnan.

These figures are exact. They prove conclusively that the Yunnan casualties were far below those of the northerners. A thousand wounded were treated in the Luchow Hospital, and they there did not get all the wounded. Dr. Tompkins did. Probably the northern losses were double those of the Yunnanese. If not double then they must have been very nearly so.

Fighting South of Suifu

At present the Yunnanese are attacking the Government troops 80 li south of Suifu. Then they hold

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British Aerial Board's Probable New Chief



LORD CURZON

Lord Derby has definitely resigned the chairmanship of the British Air Committee, on the ground of having too much work to do, he being also Director of Recruiting and Lord Curzon is named as his most likely successor. Formerly Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon has been very prominent in many ways since the war broke. His father, Baron Scarsdale, died recently.

Submarine Is Rammed By Russian Destroyer Where Portugal Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 10.—It is officially reported that the destroyer Stroy rammed a submarine near where the hospital-ship Portugal was sunk.

Anglo-French M. Ps. Conferring in London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—The first conference of French and British Members of Parliament is being held in London. The King made a stirring address to the members of the conference, at Buckingham Palace, today, welcoming the French legislators of the great republic to which Britain rejoiced to be united by an intimate alliance and mutual confidence. "An alliance destined, as I trust, to be perpetual."

His Majesty dwelt on the valuable work of the French legislators and emphasized that the visit was an expression of the friendship binding the two nations together. He said that they would be able to observe how strenuous were Britain's efforts to provide munitions; how deep British sympathy for the sufferings of the north of France by the ferocious invader; how warm British admiration for French valor and constancy and how unanimous Britons are to prosecute the war till the menace of aggression has been removed. The British Empire was fighting side by side with France for liberty and the peace of the world, with the belief growing daily stronger that victory would crown the cause of right.

GORRINGE GETS READY TO ATTACK SANNAYAT

Floods Curtail Frontage, But
Weather Fine Again And
River Ceases Rising

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—General Sir Percy Lake reports that Lieut. General Goringe's preparations to attack Sannayat are well advanced. Although floods have curtailed the frontage on which an attack can be delivered, the weather has been fine for the last two days and the river has not risen since April 7th.

Kwangtung Revolutionaries Declare Aim Is to Compel Yuan Shih-k'ai to Abdicate

Army Controls Chiangchun; Liang Chi-chao Arrives;
Peking Learns of Russo-Japanese Understanding

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 11.—Representatives of the army, navy, police, commercial, charitable and other organizations held a meeting on the 8th and resolved:

(1) That the object of the declaration of independence of Kwangtung is to compel Yuan Shih-k'ai's abdication.
(2) That Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung are united in one alliance, whose armies and people shall work towards the preservation of all and that, hereafter, citizen soldiers shall not be recruited and citizen soldiers already engaged shall not compel the disarmament of the regular army and navy, or seize vessels belonging to citizens, or enter Canton. Revolutionary troops entering Canton without express permission shall be treated as bandits. Other matters to remain in abeyance pending the arrival of Tsen Chun-huan, Luk Yung-tin and Liang Chi-chao.

(3) That self-proclaimed soldiers of the Republican army trying to make trouble in their districts shall be treated as bandits.

(4) That the revolutionary naval commander, Ngai Bong-ping, now at Canton, be requested to prevent revolutionary (?) forces coming to Canton.

(5) That Liang Chi-chao and the other revolutionary commanders shall enforce the above resolutions. Army Controls Chiangchun

The city and surrounding districts are peaceful. The naval force is under the control of the revolutionists, while the army is controlling Lung Chi-kwang, the Governor of Kwangtung, instead of being controlled. Tsen Chun-huan, Liang Chi-chao, Luk Yung-tin, Governor of Kwangsi, Chu Chien and other Southern leaders have wired that they are coming to Canton.

Business is practically at a standstill, as merchants have not yet removed their goods from Shameen and other places to which they were sent when trouble seemed probable. The officials are gradually departing, knowing that the revolutionary regime will no longer benefit them.

It is believed that Canton will be named as the Southern capital temporarily. The present problem is the financial one, the treasury being empty. The

merchants of Canton are raising funds, which they will probably hand over to the Southern leaders, instead of to Governor Lung Chi-kwang, who is now considered to be merely acting, pending a decision when the revolutionary leaders arrive here.

Liang Chi-chao is unpopular and it is believed that he will be sent to Kwangsi during Luk Yung-tin's absence at Canton.

Recruit 10,000 Yunnanese

Hongkong, April 11.—The Yunnanfu correspondent of the South China Morning Post states that, during the past few weeks, no fewer than 10,000 very young men have been recruited throughout Yunnan and are now being trained at Yunnanfu.

The gentry refuse to let Governor Tang Yi-yao leave the city, because he was chiefly instrumental in causing the present trouble and, therefore, they consider he had better see them through it.

The well-known revolutionist Liang Chi-chao, has arrived at Hongkong, from Japan and is in communication with Governor Tang Yi-yao.

Russo-Japanese Understanding?
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 11.—It is known in Chinese official circles that the Southern party, in consequence of a secret Russo-Japanese understanding, will not object to Yuan Shih-k'ai as President until the convocation of the coming National Convention, which will decide on the question of the Presidency.

It is denied by competent Japanese circles in Peking that the Russo-Japanese treaty has been concluded because some particulars still want final negotiations. The most important paragraph of the treaty is, however, the free action given to Japan in China.

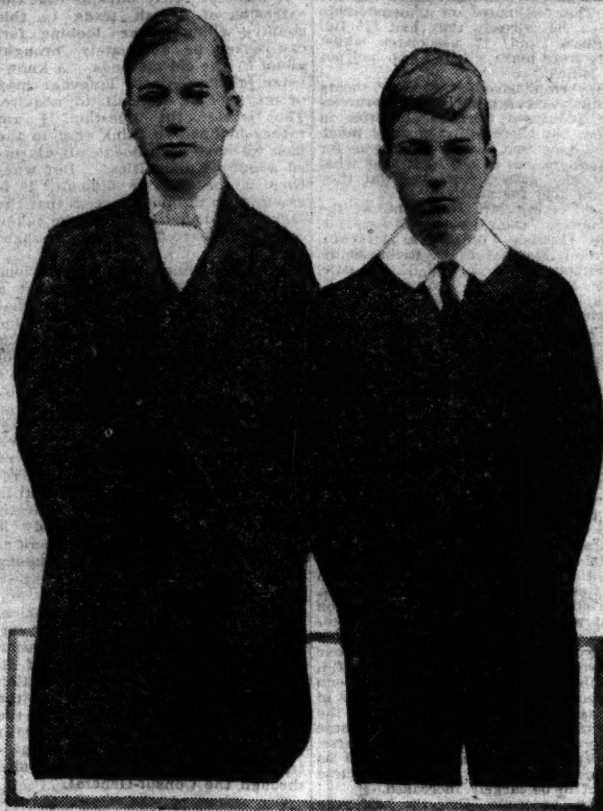
Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang have been sounded by the State Department to take part in the peace negotiations between the North and South.

The State Department has decided to restore the Provincial Assemblies, the Minister of Justice being instructed to draft a new system.

General Chang Haun has been appointed acting Commanding General of Anhui. His predecessor, General

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Royal Princes Companions at Eton



DUKE OF BRABANT & PRINCE HENRY

At the left is the Duke of Brabant, second son of King Albert of Belgium and at the right is Prince Henry, third son of King George of England. These two princes of the royal blood are boon companions at Eton, the famous English school.

ROOT FOR PRESIDENCY SAY EAST REPUBLICANS

Manifesto Urging His Claims As
Candidate Signed By 75
Leading Men

Washington, April 10.—A manifesto signed by seventy-five leading Republicans in the East urges the claims of ex-Secretary Root as a candidate for the presidency.

TELL OF DISTURBANCES OCCURRING IN REICHSTAG

Newspapers Forbidden to Describe
Wild Scenes Says
Amsterdam Cable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 10.—German newspapers have not been allowed to publish a report of the proceedings which took place in the Reichstag, last Saturday, when there were wild scenes.

TOWNSHEND SILENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that he had no information whether General Townshend has sent a reply to the King's message indicative of the spirit of his troops.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamekawa M. Apr. 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirek Apr. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Apr. 14
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Apr. 23
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22
Per R.M. s.s. Montague Apr. 28
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The French Mail of March 19 is due at Hongkong on April 18 and here on April 22. Left Colombo on April 6 per M.M. s.s. Porthos. The American mail left Vancouver on March 18, and is due to arrive here tomorrow, per R.M. s.s. Montague.

GERMAN HECATOMB ENDS THE LATEST ATTACK ON VERDUN

Desperate Battle Rages
Whole Day Long On
Seven Mile Front

STRATEGIC DEFEAT

Hard Pressed for a While,
French Retain Position
At Douaumont

DEAD MAN'S HILL

Is Objective on 50th Day
Of Assault; Penetrate
500 Yards

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 10.—A semi-official statement says that the German attack against the French line, from Avocourt to Cumieres, was launched with a great force, on a front of seven miles and was kept up desperately the whole day long, the only result being another hecatomb. The French resistance remains unbreakable.

The forty-eight days fighting at Verdun has thus ended in a bloody defeat for the enemy.

Since their progress has been stopped and their violent effort against Verdun ended, at the beginning of March, in a strategic failure, the Germans have delivered local attacks on both sides of the Meuse, without interruption and, on the 9th, a general offensive took place on a front 20 kilometers wide in the whole. The French lines strongly resisted the desperate assaults made by the enemy.

A prominent feature of that period is that these efforts were at first intermittent and local and then became general. They were of no real value to the enemy, but cost them losses which, according to evidence in our possession, were considerable.

Struggle Is Continuous

From March 28 to April 6, the struggle was continuous. On the left side of the Meuse, after a period without action of infantry from 25th to 28th, the Germans delivered fierce attacks in the Haucourt and Malancourt region. After combats in which they sustained enormous losses, they entered the ruined villages of Malancourt and Haucourt.

On our side, after a brilliant attack on March 29, we took part of Avocourt Wood and its redoubt. Enemy counter-attacks have been unable to drive us away and we have succeeded in enlarging our positions in the south-eastern part of the wood.

More to the right, in the region of Bethincourt, after having held their advanced lines for a long time and after having compelled the enemy to wear out on them by repeated attacks in which they lost numbers of men, the French troops, by a clever night maneuver, occupied on Avocourt line the Hill 304, Mort Homme and Cumieres positions, where they waited for the enemy. The very violent attack which followed was repulsed everywhere and the Germans troops could only gain an advanced trench on the northern slopes of Hill 295.

Burning Liquids Don't Avail
On the right side of the Meuse, the Germans delivered three attacks, with burning liquids, on April 1 and 2, without any success. They renewed these attacks, with over two divisions, on our Douaumont-Vaux front.

At first, they succeeded in forcing back our first line troops and entered Callette Wood, but our counter attack, which was delivered on the 3rd, with full success, enabled us to re-occupy the western part of Vaux village and we drove back the enemy to the northern front of Callette Wood and to the north of Vaux Slough. Our progress has continued in fights with grenades in the communication trenches west and south of Douaumont Fort and our line has been held, in spite of enemy counter-attacks.

The German official communique of April 4 says nothing of the events

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 67.8 and the minimum 46.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 72.4 and 59.2.

which occurred on the 3rd, which all turned in favor of the French troops.

56th Day of Battle

A renewed German offensive on the 56th day of the battle of Verdun is the feature of the official communique issued this afternoon. The bombardment continued violently during the night, being especially directed against Dead Man's Hill.

The communique confirms that the Germans suffered important losses, yesterday, at Dead Man's Hill, when the very violent attacks made by the enemy were repulsed, especially at dusk. The Germans were only able to penetrate into 500 yards of the first-line trench at Hill 295. The French made numbers of prisoners.

There was a very sharp struggle, during the night, east of the Meuse, in a little wood eastward of Vacher-au-Ville. We made progress southward of Douaumont.

There was a bombardment in Woeyre of the villages at the foot of the Heights of the Meuse.

The communique concludes: Yesterday's operations at Verdun were the first attempt at a German general offensive on a front exceeding 20 kilometers. The Germans obtained no appreciable results, especially in view of their tremendous efforts and sustained losses, to which the bodies heaped in front of our lines testify.

Kwangtung to Compel Yuan To Abdicate

(Continued from Page 1)

Ni Tze-chung, will take over the command of the Government troops in the upper Yangtze valley.

One million Dollars, the surplus of the salt revenue, which was to be paid in Canton, is still in the hands of the foreign bankers.

Ask Yuan To Resign

The following is a telegram sent by the Cantonese Guild at Shanghai to Peking requesting Yuan Shih-k'ai to resign from the presidency:

"The monarchical movement has disturbed the whole country. The scholars, farmers, merchants and industrialists have all lost positions. The young and strong ones have died on the battle-field, while the weak and old ones lose their lives by hunger or by suicide. It is impossible to describe the calamity.

"Should the war continue the position will be hopeless. The Manchu Throne which had lived several hundred years, was not willing to let the people suffer and abdicated simply for the sake of the people. Wise and bright as you are, why are you not willing to sacrifice your family's glory to save the lives of the millions?

"There are selfish men around you. Do not listen to them. The Chinese from all sides have asked you to resign. They do this particularly for the sake of saving the people from misery as well as to protect your past merits and honorable reputation. It is our sincere hope that you will retire from the presidency according to the will of the people."

China Merchants' Decision

The China Merchants Steamship Company has advertised in the Chinese press that from the day of advertisement the company will not carry any kind of soldiers or transport any troops for the government.

Position of Anhui Leaders
The members of the former Anhui Provincial Assembly have sent an earnest telegram to General Yuan Chih-jui, a native of Anhui, requesting him not to help Yuan Shih-k'ai, but to advise him to retire.

Appeal To Tsen Chuan-hsen

The Eastern Times says that the General Chamber of Commerce of Kwangtung has asked Mr. Tsen Chuan-hsen to be chief of the administrative affairs there. Mr. Chang Min-chi, Governor of Kwangtung, will be his assistant.

G.F. Pearce In Favor Of Volunteer Armies

Believes Australia Will Do Its Duty, But Would Support Conscription If Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, April 10.—Mr. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, in a speech to trade unionists, said that the policy of the Commonwealth is to do its utmost to assist the allies to win. Their policy was one of voluntarism, but they were being defended by the conscript armies of the allies and, sooner than accept German rule, he would have conscription, but he believed that they could do their duty by voluntary enlistment.

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China Realty Co., Ltd.

British Commerce Chamber Has 238 Members in First Year; Catching The Trade

Though yesterday's was the first annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, the chairman, Mr. J. Johnstone, refrained from going into details as to what the organization has done.

However, he said that the Chamber had more than proved the need which its founders considered there was for it. They estimated on a membership of 150, but already they had 235 full members and 13 associates, whilst there were many eligible who had not yet joined.

He emphasized that the enemy trade campaign had already practically paralyzed German activities in China, but there still remained much to be done and, above all, it was for British traders to see to it that what they had gained since the war they should hold for all time.

Supporting Mr. Johnstone at the committee table were Messrs. A. Rose (British Commercial Attaché), H. J. Macrae, E. C. Richards, H. G. Simms, A. W. Burkill, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, J. L. Beaumont, H. E. Campbell and A. D. Bell.

Chairman's Speech:
There is no need for me to recapitulate the circumstances which led to the formation of the Chamber. That it has been long needed no one will deny; but it apparently required something in the nature of a great upheaval to make us realize the importance and necessity of banding ourselves together for the protection and advancement of British commercial interests in China. Well, gentlemen, we have had the upheaval, and now have our British Chamber of Commerce.

In looking back over the past ten months, I think I may fairly claim that we have justified our existence. We started out with the assumption that we could count upon a membership of 150. I am glad to be able to tell you that the total number on our register is 238, made up of 235 full members and 13 associate members.

There are still a number of firms in Shanghai that have not joined the Chamber, and it is hoped that these will become members in due course. Several home firms have joined as associates, and the number of these ought to be largely increased.

The accounts for the half year ending December 31, 1915, have been published in the Journal and do not call for any special comment. We closed the year with a balance in hand of Tls. 4,424.84 and it has not been necessary to call upon the guarantors. Of course it must be borne in mind that the large sum received in entrance fees will not be repeated; and if we had not had these to fall back upon, there would have been a deficiency of about Tls. 2,000. On the other hand, last year we charged half subscriptions only; this year our income from subscriptions will be more than double the amount shown in last year's accounts.

One of the first tasks of your committee was the appointment of fourteen sub-committees, amongst which the sectional work of the Chamber could be distributed. Two sub-committees have been added since, bringing the number up to sixteen. With two exceptions, all the sub-committees have held meetings during the period under review, and as the work done by them has been brought to your notice through the columns of the Journal, there is no need of any special reference to it. Some of the sub-committees have had much more work to do than others, and amongst these, mention may be made of the sub-committees on trademarks, Customs and inland taxation, piece-goods, outports and publications.

Publicity Benefits
The Publications Sub-Committee have one great advantage over all the others—that of publicity. Month by month you have had placed in your hands the English Journal. There have also been two issues of the Chinese Journal. The circulation of the former is nearly 700, of the latter 10,000. The English Journal is deservedly popular, and the demand for it is increasing so much that the Publications Sub-Committee have recommended its sale to non-members and that members should pay for the extra copies they receive.

The Chinese Journal has paid for itself, and there is good reason to believe that it may ultimately become a source of revenue to the Chamber.

It is probably known to all of you, that British Chambers of Commerce have been formed at Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Hankow, Changsha, Foochow, Swatow, and Canton. The formation of some of these Chambers is directly due to the efforts of your Ports Sub-Committee, but something more than the mere formation of Chambers has been accomplished.

All the Chambers I have mentioned have agreed to affiliate with the Shanghai Chamber, thus forming a British Chamber of Commerce of China. Steps are also being taken to establish some form of co-operation with the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of this achievement. It means that while each Chamber will retain entire independence in all respects, machinery is being provided by which the British Chambers may be enabled to speak with one voice when it is desired to do so, a thing unprecedented in the history of British commerce in China.

Your committee have agreed that the Shanghai Chamber shall undertake any administrative work that may arise from the affiliation, the reason for this being that geographically, numerically and financially, we are perhaps in a better position to do this than others.

Form Language School
Another important step taken by your committee is the establishment of a school for the study of the Chinese language. That there was a demand for such a school is evident from the fact that it opened with 63 students. Of these two or three have dropped out, but others have taken their places. Your committee believe that you will fully approve this step.

It must be fairly obvious that the extension of British trade in this country which we are looking for, can never be adequately brought about by the old methods. A knowledge of the Chinese language may or may not be difficult to acquire. That is not the question. I am rather inclined to think that in the past we have been needlessly alarmed about its difficulties. But whether it be easy or difficult, it is essential to ultimate success that the task of learning it should be taken up wholeheartedly by our younger men.

Now, gentlemen, it will be obvious that if our younger men acquire a knowledge of the language, that knowledge will be of considerable value to their employers. It is therefore well worth the while of employers to do everything possible to help towards its acquisition, by encouraging their young men to go to the school, by paying their fees, by providing facilities for study such as are already provided by one or two of our larger firms, and by rewarding those who are successful in obtaining the Chamber certificate. The question of language study is being taken up by the Chambers at Canton and Hankow and Hongkong is also following our lead.

Enemy Trading
Enemy trading is a subject which, during the latter half of last year, received a great deal of attention inside the Chamber and out of it. At one stage a very difficult situation arose owing to the action of the Board of Trade in modifying the King's proclamation (No. 10 of 1915) of June 25. A strongly worded protest was made to the Foreign Office through the Consul-General.

The action of the Chamber, and similar action by other bodies, undoubtedly had an excellent result. Circumstances make it impossible to deal with this subject fully in a general meeting, but you may feel assured, gentlemen, that your committee have been fully alive to the requirements of the situation, and have spared no efforts in endeavoring to prevent trading with the enemy, and to divert what was formerly enemy business into British channels.

The committee have given a great deal of attention to the question of shipping and freights. There is no need to go into details for the pros and cons of the case have been set forth fully in the Chamber Journal. Your committee had no difficulty in deciding that it was useless to look for any reduction in freights with tonnage as short as it is.

It is probable that exporters have been less troubled by high freights than by lack of shipping facilities; for despite high rates, profitable business could have been done if there had only been the means of getting the goods into the right markets. Steps are now being taken by your committee which they hope will ameliorate present conditions.

A little less than a year ago, gentlemen, we met for the purpose of forming this Chamber. The national peril with which we were faced brought us together as nothing else could have done. The chairman of the inaugural meeting, Mr. Girardet, urged us to seize our opportunity to form a combination that would add to our strength, that would work strenuously for the expansion of British trade, and that would uphold prestige in this country. We have succeeded in doing all that, and more.

Existence Justified
The reasons that brought us into existence are infinitely more cogent today than they were a year ago. We knew then that we were faced by a ruthless and unscrupulous foe. Perhaps we did not quite realize the lengths to which even such a foe could or would go; but today we know in full, and our fuller knowledge ought to make us more determined than ever that military Germany shall be crushed and that commercially she shall no longer enjoy the advantages which our lack of combination here, and our free and easy methods at home have hitherto allowed her.

At our inaugural meeting I reminded you of the fact that our enemies called us in derision a "nation of shopkeepers." Today gentlemen, we are a nation of soldiers, but it is more than ever incumbent on us to keep the shop open.

Our supremacy at sea has given us advantages of which we have not been slow to avail ourselves, and there can be no doubt that a good deal of the enemy's China trade has passed and is passing, into British hands. At the same time I deem it wise to warn you that something more is necessary than the mere snatching of a present profit.

An outlet has to be found by the Chinese for the produce of this country and this being the case it is only natural that in times like the present dealers should turn to those who are in a position to help them in this respect whether they be British, allied or neutral firms. That the greater portion of exports was controlled by Germans previous to the war there is no gainsaying, but as I have said above, they have to a large extent lost their hold over this business and it is for us to see that they do not regain the position they formerly occupied on the trade.

Future Work
In a letter recently received by the committee the following passage occurs:—"The German spending of time and money in establishing their export machinery inland calls for equal spending on the part of those who would displace them. It is not enough merely to acquire a share of

the fruits of their labors while their energies are perforce dormant.

"There need be no feeling of insecurity or uncertainty on the part of those who enter upon a fair fight to supplant the enemy in the produce or any other branch of trade; but the supplanting cannot be achieved on any cheap or easy system."

In Great Britain, the Government and the mercantile community are preparing for an economic war. In the last issue our Journal was a brief account of the policy to be pursued by the London Chamber of Commerce. The Manchester and other Chambers are also laying their plans for the future. We shall have our part, and it will be no small one, in this issue. It therefore behoves us to prepare ourselves so that we bear that part worthily.

It is certain that in the immediate future most important topics, such as the formation of a Ministry of Commerce and the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in China will come up for discussion. There will also be the larger question of legislation, having for its object the building up of trade within the Empire and the removal of those facilities which have made it possible for Germany to compete with us on unequal terms.

Manchester's Opinion
The Manchester Chamber has expressed itself as strongly of opinion that it is not a day too soon to consider a close overhauling of the machinery and methods of our manufacturing and our commerce, with a view to removing as far as possible any handicap from which British trade has suffered in the past, and to improving the system, the machinery, and the appliances in use hitherto. Gentlemen, we are vitally interested in all these things, and I have brought them to your notice today because they are matters which must engage much of the attention of the Chamber in the near future.

In conclusion, I think it is only right to refer to the assistance we have received from our Consular authorities. The war has undoubtedly brought us in closer touch with our officials and the efforts they have made and are making to extend their service in order to meet the wants of merchants really deserve more than passing comment.

That difficulties have arisen where we have not seen eye to eye is only natural, but they have been overcome, as they generally can be, when dealt with in a businesslike manner, and the knowledge that we are all working for the same goal, although we may approach that goal from different standpoints, will enable us to continue I hope on the terms of mutual confidence which are necessary in the best interests of British trade.

The Commercial Attaché
I think you will all agree with me when I say that a long felt want was supplied when our legation in Peking decided to send us a Commercial Attaché and that they have been fortunate in their choice none of us who have had occasion to deal with Mr. Rose will deny. Peking is too distant, Shanghai needs a Commercial Attaché of her own and in an extended service of this branch of the Foreign Office will be found I believe a solution of the question which is at present exercising the minds of the Board of Trade and Foreign Office at

home, namely, a more thorough understanding of British interests in China.

That, gentlemen, is all I have to say regarding the work of the Chamber. I trust that, when we meet for our next annual meeting, the war now being waged will have been brought to a successful issue, and that your committee may be able to report successful progress in the commercial war that is still to be fought.

Mr. Johnstone then proposed that the report and accounts be adopted and this was seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill. The chairman invited questions, saying: "We are here to be criticised." Nothing was said, however, and the resolution was carried.

It was suggested by the committee and agreed to that the rules be altered to allow that, if any member fails to pay his subscription within six weeks after it becomes due, he may be removed from the list, or steps taken to recover the amount due. Also that, if any member becomes bankrupt, or is convicted of fraud or crime, or ceases to be eligible according to the Articles, he shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member.

An addition to the last amendment, suggested by Mr. I. E. Canning, was also accepted, namely: "The committee may, however, after inquiry and on the written application of such member, or associate member, restore his name to the list of members and anyone so re-admitted shall not be called upon to pay a second entrance fee. All cases of re-admission shall be subject to the approval of a two-thirds majority of those present at the next subsequent general meeting, or special general meeting of the members of the Chamber."

The chairman further said: In connection with Article 1 of the constitution, it has been pointed out that the definition of the term "British firm" does not quite cover China companies as defined in the new Companies Ordinance. It is perfectly obvious that a British China company is eligible for membership, but, to make the matter quite clear, in future the words "including China companies" will be added after the words "company registered in some part of the British Empire." The definition will then read:—

"For the purpose of these rules, by a British firm is meant either a joint stock company registered in some part of the British Empire, including China companies and subject to the jurisdiction of some British court, etc."

Before a ballot for the new committee was taken, the chairman said that the old committee had felt the lack of advice by a representative of either of the British banks. It was not too late to remedy this and he asked Mr. Stephen if he would consent to serve, if elected.

Mr. Stephen said that he would. The ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. A. W. Burkill, C. M. Bain, H. E. Campbell, H. H. Girardet, C. G. Humphreys, A. Howard, J. Johnstone, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, E. C. Simms and A. G. Stephen.

This concluded the meeting.

Tsao Kun's Army Loots and Slays

(Continued from Page 1)

Kiangmen yet, a town south of Lu-chow and seven cities between there and the border. Though driven out of Suifu and Nanchi they are lively enough to keep the government troops on the jump.

But the Governor's men, it is only fair to add, behave themselves. Their conduct compared to Tsao Kun's followers is that of gentlemen. Where excesses occur it is not the fault as a rule of the officers. Yet the Yunnanese behave better than even the Governor's forces. All testimony concurs in this. They gain the praise of the common people everywhere. Why Peking does not send strict orders to Tsao

Kun to keep his soldiers in hand is a mystery. The stories in circulation about them on the streets here are all of the one character, whether from Chungking, Lu-chow, Nanchi or elsewhere.

Chengtu, we are glad to say, remains peaceful. The best evidence of this is that the annual Spring Flower Fair is being held as usual. It is not so busy as before, but still being well attended. To the West and North the robbers and rebels hold the country in fear. Every available soldier being in the South they are taking their opportunity of making all the trouble they can.

Splendid rains have fallen every night for the past week to the delight of the farmers. Rice will not rise any more in price now. It will rather tend to fall. We are sure to have a fine spring crop in 6 weeks time. This will go a long way towards keeping Upper Szechuen quiet.



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HOW CONGRESS STOOD BY PRESIDENT WILSON ON SUBMARINE ISSUE

Question of Warning Americans
Off Belligerent Ships
Debated 7 Hours

VOTE WAS 276 TO 142

Conduct of Foreign Policy Left
In Hands of Chief
Magistrate

Washington, March 7.—By a routing majority—a majority of 134—the House of Representatives today rejected the effort to interfere with President Wilson's insistence that American citizens must be protected in traversing the seas on merchant vessels, belligerent or neutral, armed or unarmed.

The delegates of the people emphasized the action of the Senate last week in sustaining the President on this important issue. The President is now free to resume negotiations with Germany and Austria on the armed ship question. He will do so with the knowledge that the representatives of the American people approve his stand.

It was a victory that was interpreted here tonight as going far beyond any domestic significance. Not only is it notice to those who have attempted to embarrass the Administration in its conduct of foreign affairs that the country is behind the President in his defence of the rights of American citizens, but, more than that, it is construed as notice to the Teutonic Empires that the President's policy in the armed ship controversy is the country's policy. Administration officials are very happy tonight. They feel that the President has been handsomely sustained.

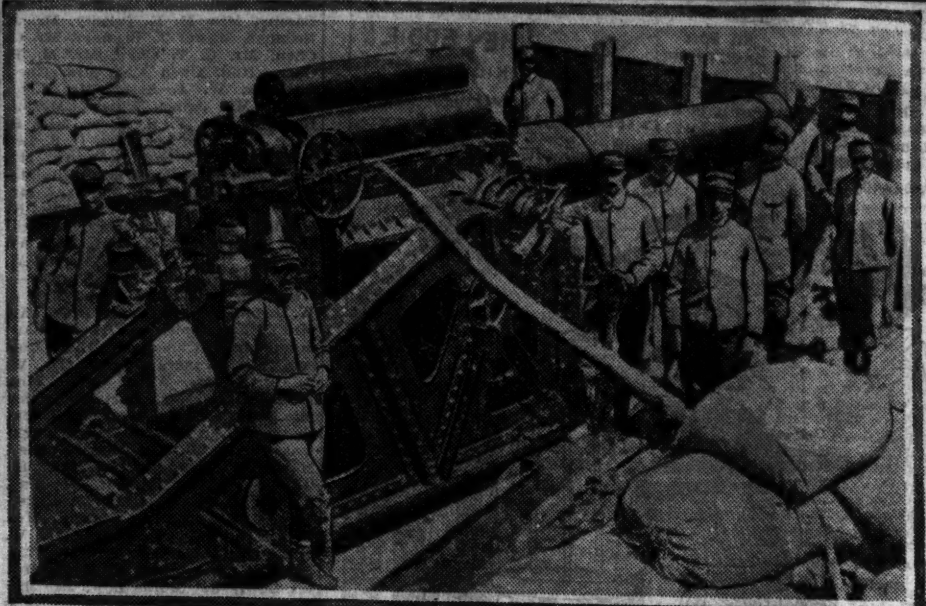
Three votes were taken in the House during the more than seven hours it was in session, and on each of these a victory for the President's stand was recorded. By 256 to 160 the House decided not to permit any amendments to the resolution of Representative McLeMore of Texas, which presented the clear-cut issue that the President wanted determined. The McLeMore resolution provided in effect that Americans should be warned that if they took passage in armed belligerent ships they would do so at their own risk. In other words, that their Government would wash its hands of them and afford no redress for them or their dependents if they were injured or lost their lives through the sinking without warning of an armed merchantman by a Teutonic submarine. On its first vote, by a majority of 96, the House ordered the "previous question" on a special rule providing for limiting debate and making it impossible to belound the issue by amendments to the McLeMore resolution. Then came a vote on the rule itself. Here, too, the Administration won, its majority of approval this time being 133. The final vote was on a motion, called for by the special rule, to table, otherwise reject, the McLeMore doctrine.

Kills Clark's Prophecy
That final vote was a surprise to those who were against the President on this great question of international policy. Even Speaker Clark had told the President that the House appeared to be opposed to him two to one, and that "some enthusiastic gentlemen" prophesied that he would be defeated three to one. As things turned out today, the exact reverse of what Speaker Clark had understood proved to be the case. Instead of a majority of two

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Italian Siege Gun Pounding Austrian Positions



This is one of the best pictures of the new Italian 306-millimeter siege gun to reach Shanghai. This gun, a new development since the beginning of the war, is said to completely outclass the famous Austrian Skodas. Note the huge recoil cylinders on top of the gun.

to one against the President's contention that American citizens had the right to travel without molestation on armed belligerent merchant vessels and that Congress had no warrant for advising him in the matter, the majority was nearly two to one the other way. On the final vote, the real test of sentiment in the House, the McLeMore resolution was tabled, by a vote of 276 to 142, or just eight less than two to one. A change of four votes to the President's side would have made the Administration majority an even two to one.

A feature of the fight was the way the Eastern Republicans stood by the President. On the roll call on the "previous question," the real test of the day, fifty-three Eastern Republicans voted with the majority. A recapitulation of the vote to table the McLeMore resolution shows the extent of the President's victory. Party lines were disregarded. The Republicans who stood by the President were only nine less in number than the Republicans who were against him. The majority for the President's policy probably would have been larger if some of the Republicans had not been angered over the inflexible character of the special cloture rule, which prevented their offering amendments to the McLeMore measure and indulging in the fullest and freest debate. Republican speakers contended that the President had indicated that he wanted the whole subject discussed without stint. The vote to table was as follows:

	YEAS	NAYS
Democrats	132	33
Republicans	93	102
Progressives	1	5
Independent	1	1
Socialist	1	1
Total	227	143
Voting "Present"	1	1
Not voting, including the Speaker of the House	16	16
Paired for tabling—Clark of Florida and Taylor of Colorado		
Paired against tabling—Chippierfield of Illinois and Hilliard of Colorado		
Brown of West Virginia and Hamilton of Michigan were paired, but without agreement on the vote.		

The first test vote was upon ordering the "previous question" on the cloture rule.

	YEAS	NAYS
Democrats	192	21
Republicans	63	133
Progressives	4	4
Independent	1	1
Socialist	1	1
Voting present:	1	1
Democrat	1	1
Total	256	160

NOT VOTING, ABSENT, OR PAIRED
Democrats 16
Republicans 2
Total 18
On adopting the cloture rule itself after the previous question had been ordered the vote was, Yeas, 271; Nays, 138; present, 1.

Fight Rages All Day
All day the battle raged in the House. Practically the entire membership was present when Speaker Clark called the House to order. That was at 11 o'clock. The contest began at once when Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee reported the special rule providing that the McLeMore resolution should be voted on. Time was allowed for debate on the rule itself, but much of the discussion pertained to the merits of the issue presented in the resolution. It was soon apparent that party lines were not to be rigid. Republicans joined Democrats in opposing Republicans; Democrats stood side by side with Republicans in opposing recalcitrant Democrats. The lines swayed back and forth. Only once was there a truce. That was when Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, announced that it was the birthday of Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House. Everybody was on his feet. Republicans and Progressives were as demonstrative as Democrats in paying a personal tribute to the Speaker. They clapped hands and cheered. The Speaker replied appropriately and the House got into a good humor.

The galleries were crowded through out the day. The corridors outside the galleries were packed with persons trying to gain admittance. Women seemed to be in the majority. It was a field day in the House and no mistake. At the outset the Republican leader, ship indicated an intention to try to amend the McLeMore resolution so as to retain some form of warning to American citizens not to travel on armed liners. Leader Mann and Mr. Campbell of Kansas, senior Republican member of the Committee on Rules, gave notice that they would offer a substitute for the McLeMore resolution. It would provide that in the opinion of the House, "citizens of the United States under existing conditions and irrespective of their legal rights ought to refrain from taking passage on armed merchant vessels of belligerent nations except in cases of imperative necessity." But when the vote was taken it was demonstrated that many Republicans sympathized with the President and not with their leaders.

Short and Spirited Speeches
All the speeches were short. Some of them were stirring; that is, the House showed enthusiasm over them. Mr. Decker, a Missouri Democrat, roused his auditors when he described the horrors of warfare in Europe. He was against the Administration's stand. Mr. Pou of North Carolina, Acting Chairman of the Rules Committee, supported the President valiantly. He quoted ex-President Taft as advising Congress and the country to get behind Mr. Wilson. President Wilson, "sain" and confident, heard the early results of the voting in the Cabinet Room at the White House with some of the Cabinet grouped about him. He told them he

was much gratified with the support of Congress.

One of the day's surprises was the failure of the so-called Bryan influence to develop any appreciable strength against the President.

"Stand by the President and do not embarrass him in his diplomatic negotiations with foreign countries," was the whole burden of the argument of the Administration leaders. They paid little attention to the involved legal phases of the situation. It was enough, they argued, that the President had said the reported attitude of Congress as opposed to his policy was embarrassing him abroad, and to that they stuck.

Tributes were paid to the President by almost every Democratic speaker from Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee to Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who closed it. To a man they insisted that the President did not want war. No one attempted, as was the case in the Senate last week, to say that anything the President had said indicated that he expected war.

Campbell Explains
At the outset of the discussion on the special rule, Representative Philip Campbell, ranking Republican of the Rules Committee, revealed the plan of attack on the Administration program. Mr. Campbell informed the House that the vote of paramount importance would come on the previous question on the rule.

"If the previous question on the rule is voted down," he said, "I shall present a substitute resolution, which would simply warn Americans of the danger of traveling on ships of the nations at war. This does not go into all the questions raised by the McLeMore resolution, but will bring the House of Representatives to a square vote upon the proposition which President Wilson asked Congress to accord a full discussion and express itself squarely."

"If the previous question is not defeated, then the House will not do the very thing asked by the President—namely, that it give him an unqualified opinion as to the rights of Americans to travel on these armed merchant ships."

"We are not confronted today with a grave crisis involving the honor of the nation. This is a diplomatic situation. The President says his arm has been paralyzed because of the agitation in Congress over this issue."

"The Administration's letter written on January 18, 1916, to the powers at war touching the submarine warfare really closed the Administration's power to insist further upon the right of its citizens to take passage on armed merchant ships. That letter of Secretary Lansing said there was no essential difference between an armed merchant ship and an armed cruiser. Who will contend that an American citizen has a right aboard an armed cruiser of a nation at war?"

"The handling of diplomatic affairs is solely an Executive duty. The executive at this moment is asking Congress to assume a diplomatic function and declare that the citizens of this republic not only have the right, but may with impunity exercise it and take passage on these armed merchantmen—and these merchantmen are armed not

only for defense, but, if need be, for offense."

Mr. Campbell closed with a plea for the defeat of the previous question that the House might have opportunity to vote upon the real issue and not upon a resolution as made privileged by the Democrats of the Rules Committee.

Wilson For Peace, Says Pou
Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee told the House that the McLeMore resolution "had been telegraphed to the capitals of Europe and had paralyzed the arm of the Executive in dealing with foreign nations because there accompanied the resolution reports that Congress was not behind the President of the United States."

"It is charged," continued Mr. Pou, "that the McLeMore resolution does not raise the real issue. We believe it does because it says that Americans traveling on armed ships do so at their own risk. Is there a member here who would stand for such a doctrine as that? Is there a human being in this country who would so relinquish our rights? The President is standing for the sovereignty of this nation, he is standing for all that goes to make up the sovereignty of a great Government. When the American flag means no protection to the citizens of this country it means the contempt of the civilized world for a nation that will not protect its citizens."

"There has been another charge that President Wilson wants war. All the lips of hell never devised a more infamous lie! No President except Abraham Lincoln has ever gone through trial such as Woodrow Wilson has undergone in the last twelve months."

Mr. Pou said President Taft had recently advised Americans to stand behind the President. "Mr. Taft's entire course since he left office has been characterized by great patriotism and the finest taste," said Mr. Pou. "And it is a remarkable fact in this connection that the three living men who have been President—Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson—Executive, and the present Executive—all stand together as a unit today for the protection and preservation of the rights of American citizens."

Representative Chipperfield, Republican, of Illinois declared he favored standing by the President.

"The people of Illinois," he declared, "are desirous of standing by the President to preserve the flag of the nation, untarnished and unsullied, but there is no more dangerous man than he who at all times insists on the full measure of his rights, regardless of what disastrous consequences might follow. He is usually either a fool or a knave, and sometimes both."

Scattered applause from the Democratic side greeted Representative Gardner, Republican, who spoke on the parliamentary status of the McLeMore resolution.

"If you want to stand with the President and two ex-Presidents, you will vote to sustain the rule and table the McLeMore resolution," said he. Mr. Gardner was the first Republican to line up squarely with the President in the debate.

"The thought furthest from President Wilson's mind is a desire for war," declared Representative Bennet, Republican, of New York. He attacked the rule, however, as "cowardly, evasive, and treacherous." He complained that the House gave many hours to routine business and would give only four hours to consider a resolution "involving war."

Cantrill Stirs Applause
Representative James C. Cantrill,

a Democratic member of the Rules Committee, exclaimed: "This is not the time for divided counsel; it is not the time that foreign nations should be confused or misinformed as to what sentiment in this country is. I would be untrue to my country and my flag if I did not comply with the wish of the President and vote on this question. President Wilson has kept us at peace; every American citizen should thank God today that Wilson is President."

This was greeted with enthusiastic applause on the Democratic side. Representative Irving Lenroot, a minority member of the Rules Committee, urged the House to throw open the armed ship controversy to full discussion and amendment of the McLeMore resolution. "This House can either defeat this rule and leave the matter in the hands of the President, where it is now," he said, "or it can defeat the previous question and permit amendments that will afford opportunity for a vote, on the real issue. Vote down the previous question and you will have a chance to vote on a question of simple warning. The responsibility is on you. If you vote for the previous question on this rule you cannot say afterward that

(Continued on Page 4)

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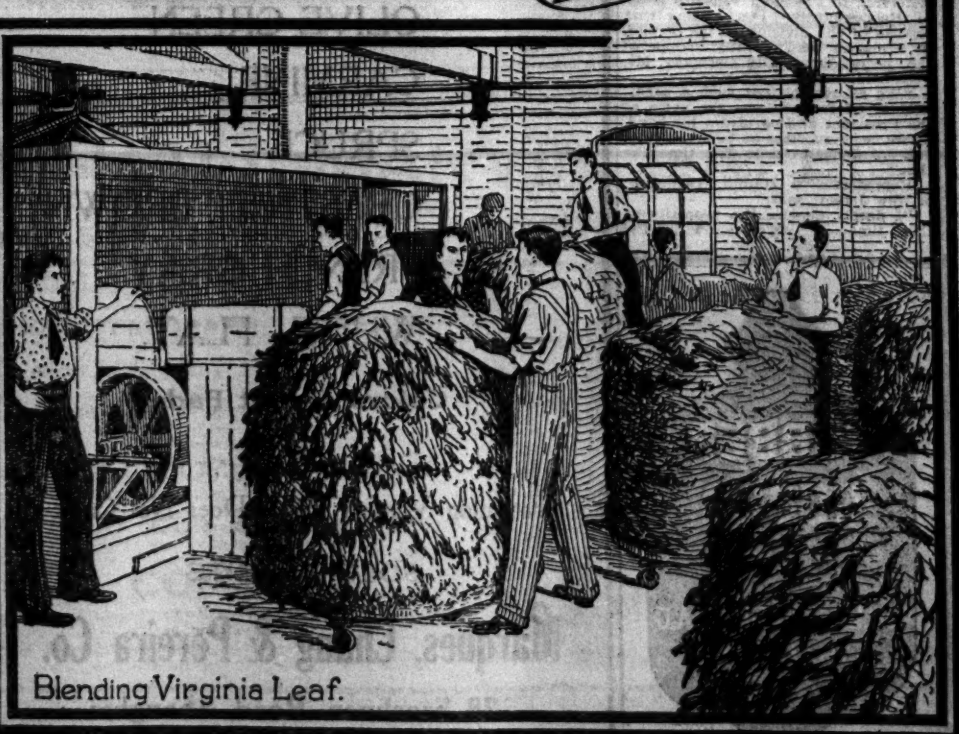
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How Congress Stood By President Wilson

(Continued from Page 3)

you had no opportunity to vote on a suitable resolution of warning. Any man who really believes in a resolution of warning and votes for the previous question on this resolution is subject to the charge of cowardice. By so voting he cuts off opportunity for the offering of a substitute resolution or amendment."

Representative Graham, a Pennsylvania Republican, brought wild cheers from the Democrats when he declared he would stand by the President. "The matter before us today," he said, "is whether the House will attend to its business and permit the President to attend to his. I am not throwing bouquets at the President, but when he is right I propose to stand by him. I want him to go on unhindered in his work. How can the President conduct delicate diplomatic negotiations when there are reports of divided councils here and the House attempts to interfere with his duties. If this matter ever comes to such a serious question as war, then the House will have its functions, but it has nothing to do with these diplomatic negotiations."

Representative Jacob E. Meeker of Missouri, Republican, said that 85 per cent. of the men who had talked in the House were in favor of a warning.

"Do you not think that Germany will hear that?" he asked. "Do you not think your talk will go there, as well as your vote? You talk one way and then propose to table this resolution in order to duck it and say it never came to a showdown. As I understand it, the Congress is not the rubber stamp concern it was a year ago. We have been asked for our opinion. We are given the privilege of expressing it, five minutes at a time, and then are offered the opportunity of voting for or tabling a resolution which you would not permit to have amended and in which you have left the objectionable things. You know if you took them out the President would come in about one to ten. We might as well call a spade a spade. The purpose of this program this afternoon is to give exploitation to a lot of gentlemen who talk loudly and bravely about patriotism, but who never came to a showdown on this vote."

Mr. Meeker said the cheapest insurance for a nation is to have its Americans abroad. He accused the Democrats of dodging the armed ship issue and talking patriotism instead of expressing the opinion asked by the President.

"You do not care to come to a showdown vote," he concluded, "I am pro-United States and pro-horse sense; not pro-German nor pro-Ally, and I say you are simply making a play here to claim the President was vindicated when he was not."

Quotes The London Times

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, Republican with progressive tendencies, read an article from The London Times telling of attacks on submarines by armed merchant vessels and pointed to the article as showing the fallacy of the argument that liners were armed for defense only. Then he read Secretary Lansing's memorandum to the Entente Allies proposing a modus vivendi recognizing armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers and not entitled to immunity from attack without warning. He insisted that this memorandum was President Wilson's memorandum and quoted Mr. Lansing as saying "My Government," an expression, contended Mr. Cooper, that could not have been used without the sanction of the President. He contended that President Wilson gave Senator Stone and others who consulted him to believe that he was ready to go to war over the armed ship issue, whereas a few weeks before he showed that he regarded travel by American citizens on armed vessels as a doubtful right.

"Are we willing," he asked, "that Robert Lansing or President Wilson shall have the power to lay down the rule limiting the use of submarines when, God forbid, we should be compelled to use this implement if we had war?"

Bay State in Line

Mr. Rogers of Massachusetts, Republican, urged the House to support the President.

"We are all agreed that peace should be maintained if it can be done with honor," he said. "We are all agreed that war is horrible, and the surest, soundest, wisest way to avoid war is to support the President and not tie his hand. We should kill the McLeMore resolution as promptly and effectively as possible. This vote today is not an evasive one. A vote on the McLeMore resolution is a square vote on the issue of upholding or opposing the President of the United States on the foreign issues."

Mr. Foss, Republican of Illinois, declared the effort to adopt a warning resolution was clearly an attempt to take out of the hands of the President the handling of foreign relations. Referring to President Wilson's letter to Representative Pott stating that reports of the division of the opinion in Congress had greatly hampered the negotiations with Germany, Mr. Foss said:

"We all realize that such a condition of affairs weakens the voice of the President and paralyzes his hand. There is no question as to the duty of every American citizen at a time like this."

Representative Hamill, Democrat of New Jersey, said:

"I deeply deplore the necessity at this time of differing with the

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AGUYS GOTTA BETHERE TO HOLD MY JOB - I GO ALL AROUND TOWN ON HIGH AND NEVER CHANGE A GEAR - THE GPT KNOW ME THEY ALL RAP TO ME WHEN I PASS - ASK MURRAY - THE BOSS IS DAFY ON ME - HE SAYS -

GEE!! YOU'RE A LUCKY GUY

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HEY EDDIE!! KILL THAT WHILE ITS HAPPY

NOSODY HOME BUT THE EXTRA LIVES AN' THEY BLEWOUT

I SLEPT IN HIS COAT LAST NIGHT AND I FEEL LIKE A CUCKOO TO DAY

INDOOR SPORTS
BULLING A CHAUFFEUR
ALONG WHO IS
STUCK ON HIS JOB

President of the United States. I am going to vote against tabling the McLeMore resolution because I will not become partner in any proceeding to plunge this country, to plunge 100,000,000 human beings into the European inferno of slaughter, and then attempt to justify my treachery on the flimsy pretext of party loyalty."

Representative McLeMore, the author of the resolution, had thirty seconds for a speech. Amid interest on the floor and a craning of necks in the gallery he stood in front of the speaker's rostrum, and said a few words inaudible to the membership and the gallery alike.

Representative Oglesby, Democrat of New York declared that from the time of the inauguration of George Washington the management of diplomatic affairs had been left to the President and not to Congress.

Representative Shereley of Kentucky, Democrat, spoke for ten minutes. "It's one thing," he said, "for men to think that people ought not to travel on the merchant ships of a belligerent; it's another thing for Congress to solemnly make such a declaration. 'I marvel at the men who attempt to show that President Wilson is undertaking to drive this country into war. The history of the President during three years of turmoil will not warrant the most bigoted partisan in making such a declaration.'"

Ex-Speaker Cannon said that so far as he was concerned he had voted against the "previous question" and against the rule, and pointed out that the whole matter had been brought up in the House not from his side but from the Democratic side.

"I am not for the McLeMore resolution in all its provisions," he said, "but the President not having appeared before the House, and for other reasons, I shall register my vote against the tabling of the resolution."

Republicans Groan

Moans, groans, and cries of "No!"

Not from the Republican side of the House greeted Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, late in the afternoon when he said in closing the debate on the resolution that the Senate action on the warning resolution was satisfactory to the country.

"I know it was not satisfactory to those Republicans who would make political capital of it," said Mr. Flood. "I do not think any member misunderstands the issue upon which we are going to vote. I do not agree to the objections to the McLeMore resolution. It is as broad and as good as the proposed substitute brought in here today by a Republican member of the Rules Committee. The question before this Congress is whether it will with its vote sustain the hand of the President in the diplomatic controversy he is having with Germany. The Senate has taken action which is satisfactory to the whole country."

At this point the clamor raised by the Republican side of the house was so great that Mr. Flood was unable to proceed for more than a minute, the Speaker bawling his desk vigorously with his gavel.

"I know it is not satisfactory to Republicans who would make political capital of it," he continued, and another storm of cries from the Republican side interrupted him. "I think the House in a few minutes also will take action that is satisfactory to the country," he continued when silence was restored.

Mr. Flood said the McLeMore resolution would, if adopted, say to the world that "We will not defend our President in the exercise of a well-established and universally recognized right under international law."

"We have made suggestions in the note of January 18, 1916," he added, "to England and the other

allies to change certain features of international law, and the suggestions were declined, so that the old international law permitting the arming of merchant vessels stands.

"If we yield to Germany we would have to yield to the Allies, and so on, so the whole fabric of international law would crumble, piece by piece. We cannot yield to Germany without admitting the awful crime of the sinking of the Lusitania was justified. The only course to pursue is to stand up strongly for the international law. This the President of the United States has done, and has done it in such a way as to serve the rights and principles of humanity."

"We propose this afternoon to cast a vote that will show the nations of the world that there is no divided

America. In the votes taken so far this has not been made a party question. Many Republicans voted with us, and I believe more of the Republicans will join with us in the final issue, the vote to table the McLeMore resolution."

When he concluded, Mr. Flood moved to table the McLeMore resolution and the final vote was taken. The House then adjourned.

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TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. China:—Mrs. F. A. Bessie and Inf., Master J. F. Bessie, Miss M. E. Bessie, Mr. J. Brunner, Master T. Brunner, Mr. C. Chen, Mr. C. T. Chan, Mr. M. Y. Chen, Hon. Chen Chi, Mrs. Chen Chi, Mr. W. A. Suter, Mr. T. J. Dunn, Mr. James Fraser, Mr. J. Hammel, Mr. Y. S. Kwel, Miss S. King, Mr. O. S. Lee, Mrs. O. S. Lee and Inf., Mr. Lew Soong-fu, Mr. T. T. Lin, Miss Grace McBride, Mr. W. J. McRae, Mr. H. A. Reeks, Mr. T. J. Shen, Mrs. T. J. Shen, Mr. K. G. Hsia, Mr. J. W. Singer, Admiral Wei Han, Mr. T. H. Wei, Miss Wo Ing-tuk, Mr. L. K. Wu, Mr. C. M. Yang, Mr. H. C. Yu. In Transit:—Rev. Neil Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bromley, Mrs. C. A. Brockway, Mr. D. E. Cappleman, Mr. J. Chaumont, Mr. I. Cheng, Mr. E. A. Colson, Miss Frances Crookes, Dr. W. A. Curtis, Mrs. W. A. Curtis, Miss B. E. Davis, Mr. Der Woey-sing, Mr. Fung Yin-hing, Dr. C. M. Fauntleroy, Mr. and Mrs. Hee Chuck-wan, Master W. Hee, Miss Lily Hee, Master Winfred Hee, Rev. H. Mc Glinchey, Mr. Chas. R. Heaume, Mrs. C. R. Heaume, Mr. W. Kittelberger, Rev. Chas. A. Leavitt, Mrs. F. A. Leas, Miss Helen Leas, Mr. W. J. Le Count, Mr. H. O. Ledger, Mr. Shen Kim-lung, Mr. Ka Low, Mrs. Ka Low, Miss Mollie Low, Mr. Moy Sing-go, Mr. Moy Sing-chung, Miss J. Plummer, Mr. Said Pak-yuen, Mrs. J. A. Shaw and Inf., Mr. Sien Kim-pee, Mrs. C. Ten, Miss Edna C. Tobin, Mr. Frank M. Tuck, Mr. S. J. Wright.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghain from Hankow:—Mr. Frost, Mr. Cox, and Miss Crocker and child.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsien from Foochow:—Mr. R. H. Henley.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mr. Middleton, and Mrs. Young.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Mrs. R. C. Starling, Mrs. Tweedle Stodart and child, Miss Z. Berill, Rev. G. M. Toygastad, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Miss M. Rogers, Miss I. Thornton, Mr. O. Rogers, Mr. E. E. Keane, and Miss A. Beavly.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Goforth.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Maas, and Miss B. Hongman. For Wuhu:—Mrs. E. R. Thurlow.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Mrs. Bakker.

Per C.N. s.s. Tamsui for Amoy:—Mr. Chen Wan-seng.

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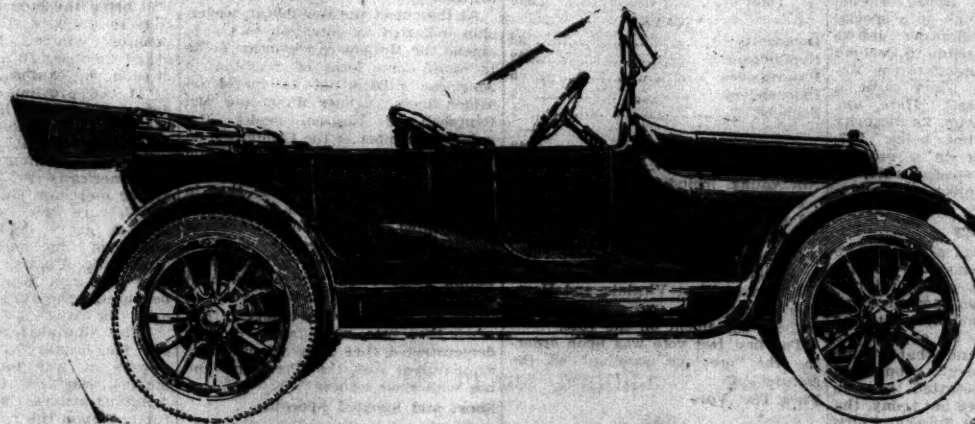
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Specifications

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Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cool Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 106 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tires 31" x 4", non-skid on rear

Detachable, detachable rims—
one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Spex cooling
Streamline body with concealed door
hinges
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Sports Correspondence

Poker Questions

Sport Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
 Sir,—Will you be good enough in settling a poker bet? A opens the pot. B raises it. C re-raises it. A drops out. B raises again. C says B can't re-raise. Who is right? And if B is right, how many times can you raise before drawing cards? Thanking you in anticipation. Yours etc.

"Novices"

Answer: B is right. There is no limit on the number of raises.

Lawn Bowls Club

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club took place yesterday evening, at the offices of Messrs. Maitland & Co. Sir Everard Fraser was chairman. He called attention to the fact that ten members of the club are serving at the front, and spoke feelingly of the death here recently of another member, Mr. Thurston.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Sir Everard Fraser was unanimously chosen President, Mr. A. G. Stephen Vice-President, and the General Committee are to consist of Messrs. W. N. C. Allen, C. M. Bain, O. Crewe-Read, J. T. Disselduff, and D. MacGregor. The next thing on the agenda was to select a Ballotting Committee, and the following were chosen: Messrs. G. L. Campbell, D. M. Graham, D. MacDonald, G. H. Phillips, A. Samson, H. B. Stewart, J. C. Thomson, and A. N. Warrack.

As Mr. J. D. Gaines is shortly going home, Mr. L. Evans was elected to the post of captain. Mr. S. Hammond was also voted Secretary for the ensuing year, and the chairman remarked that his work reflected the greatest credit on him, for he had always worked with a will. Mr. G. H. Phillips, winner of the Liddell Cup three times, has announced that he will present it for competition during next season.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent then addressed the meeting. He wanted to propose a resolution against the playing of Sunday matches. He said that the greens could be open, but that matches were not to be played, and that as most of the members are in the prime of life, they ought to give their thoughts to something serious.

"After the war," he continued, "the church will bring seriousness into life, and it will also render consolation to the destitute."

He emphasised that members could play on Sundays, but not so-called matches. The resolution on being put to the vote failed by 11 votes to 10, but it was thought best to leave the matter in the committee's hands.

Y.W.C.A. New Building

The formal opening of the new buildings of the Young Women's Christian Association, at No. 11a Quinsan Road, will be held from 4.30 o'clock to 7 o'clock Friday afternoon. Further exercises will be held in connection with the opening on Saturday between 3 and 7 p.m.

A large number of invitations have been sent out by the Board of Directors. The new buildings were dedicated last Sunday.

Programs for the opening exercises follow:

Friday: 4.30 to 5.30. Inspection of building. Tea.

5.30. Meeting. Chairman: Mrs. T. H. Li.

Opening prayer.

Address of welcome: Mrs. C. S. Lobingier.

Music: Miss MacNeill.

Address: Mrs. L. S. Woo.

Physical drill by National Training Class.

Address.

Association moving picture.

National hymn.

Saturday: 3-4. Physical drills and games by classes from Shanghai Schools.

4.30-5.30. Inspection of building. Tea.

5.30 Meeting. Chairman: Mrs. T. T. Wong.

Opening prayer.

Address of welcome: Mrs. Wong.

Music: Shanghai Glee Club.

Address: Dr. Wu Ting Fang.

Music: Glee Club.

Address: Mrs. T. C. Chu.

Music: Glee Club.

Association moving picture.

National hymn.

Oil Tanker on Record Voyage To Shanghai

New York, N. Y., March 12.—Starting on what is believed to be a record tow, with a record oil cargo, the tanker Richmond, with the S. T. barge 95 in tow, cleared from this port yesterday for Shanghai, via the Strait of Magellan. The value of the combined cargoes is \$3,000,000.

SERGEANT A.F. GRIMBLE
LOSES BOTH HIS LEGSAmputation Necessitated By
Wounds Received From
Aerial Torpedo

An interesting letter has been received in Shanghai from Sergeant A. F. Grumble, formerly of the Municipal Police. In it he describes how he became a victim of a new German war invention—an aerial torpedo. One of these exploded within a few yards of him. He received wounds that made necessary the amputation of both legs.

Sergeant Grumble was serving in the 10th Battalion of the 19th Yorkshire Regiment. His letter was written from the Wharfedale War Hospital, Sheffield, on March 5. Parts of it follow:

"I, along with others, went with Major Johnson and joined the 10th Battalion, 19th Yorkshire Regiment, at that time training at Aylesbury, Bucks. I was soon promoted to the rank of Sergeant and had practically the whole of the training of my own platoon to do—yours bet I made soldiers of them. Eventually we sailed for France on September 9-10th and were billeted at various places until at last we were amongst the troops concentrated for the attack on Loos on September 25, 26, 27.

"Our Colonel, S. de Hadom, gave us a good talking to that morning, September 25 and I can tell you he brought tears to many a man's eye for he had just had his only son killed, so we all intended to put in one for our 'old man.' We were rushed up in a din about 1.30 p.m. and soon got into the thick of it and assisted to clear the Boches out of the village of Loos where we did a bit of street fighting.

"We assembled again and us and the 8th East Yorks deployed out and started to drive the Boches over Hill 70, and this is where the sport started. We got to hand grips with them there and I tell you our chaps went hell for leather right into them. The Boches couldn't stand to our bayonets and they ran, we after them, and I assure you I put one or two in for Shanghai. It was getting dark and we had to retire back a little and dig ourselves in for the night.

"It was a difficult job to get our fellows to retire but at last we got them back and our trenches dug for the night, then I tell you it was an anxious time as it started to rain and we were all soon wet through. About 3 a.m. Major Dent came with an order for us to shift and another regiment came up and took our places. We moved to the other side of the village of Loos and lay in an open field awaiting dawn (Sunday, 26th).

"At day light we were heavily shelled by the Boches. At 9 a.m. our artillery started and we advanced again, this time over Hill 70, the Boches retreating in front of us. At 3 p.m. we all had to retire for apparently the Boches were getting through a gap on our left and we retired just in time, or the whole brigade would have been wiped out. We were in trenches all Sunday night and all day Monday and were relieved by the Welsh Guards about 4 a.m. Tuesday when we had to muster up all the Battalion we could find and get to the rear having done our bit.

"During the action we lost 15 officers killed and wounded, 80 men killed and 240 wounded and some missing. We had a few days to rest and then went on to Armentieres for a spell of trench work. Things were quiet there—we did not worry them and they would not worry us. We would go into the trenches for six days and then be out for six

days. About the second week in December the Boches began getting lively and shelling us nearly every day. Our artillery used to answer and give them more than they bargained for.

"It was on Sunday, December 19, that I got done in. The Boches sprang a surprise on us and started sending over aerial torpedoes. Terrible things these. They blew our trenches to bits but luckily we had few casualties. I had been 'masking' the hellish things all the morning and I held a sort of charmed life so as to keep my fellows together. At last we thought they had stopped and I had a party rebuilding our parapet in a rather exposed position when all of a sudden the look-out went, I saw the thing coming over and got my men to cover but forgot about myself when just as the torpedo was overhead it dropped. I flopped on to the ground and even then was under a little cover. It dropped about 15 yards from me and exploded.

"I was buried and caught in the legs below the knees, not a scratch anywhere else. Well, our chaps soon dug me out, I was a bit stunned but they got me on a stretcher and through the trenches and down to our dressing station to the doctor as soon as they could. My Captain gave me a dose of morphia to ease the pain. At that time I was wearing long rubber trench boots and I think they saved me a bit.

"Arriving at the dressing station the doctor patched me up and soon sent me off to a casualty hospital by motor where my left leg was soon amputated below the knee. Two days afterwards my right leg was amputated about 8 inches from the hip, the result of septic poisoning.

"The doctor says I should be able to walk all right with the aid of artificial limbs of which I believe I get a pair gratis. Believe me, the pain I have been through has been something terrible, more than I can bear at times but it is all over now and I can assure you I am glad. I was recommended for the D.C.M. the day I was hit.

"As to my future, I am not certain yet, but no doubt my pension will be all right. My parents were anxious for me to stay at home but personally I should very much like to get back to China again as I like Shanghai and like my job. But anyway that's for the future. It bucks me up considerably to know that my chums remember me."

News Brevities

Five robbers were captured in one haul by the police last night. At 8.20 six men entered a shop at No. 77, Pakhoi Road. Three of them were armed with revolvers and one with a knife. Several shots were fired at the inmates of the house but no-one was hit. The band made for the French Concession. All but one of them were captured. Some of the stolen property was recovered. An estimate of the amount taken could not be made since the owner was not at home when the robbery occurred.

Nine persons have been found guilty in Japan of the attempt to assassinate Count Okuma. The public trial will open on May 3 in Tokyo. Thirty attorneys have been retained for the defense. Mr. Fukuda Wagoro is one of the accused.

U.S. Battleships Have
Some Real Practise

Mobile, Alabama, March 14.—The warship Arkansas and New York yesterday pounded the armored fortifications in the harbor here with their big guns. Government officials were present at the test. The results and the ranges were not announced.

DEAN WALKER'S VIEWS
ON CHURCH COUNCIL

At the meeting of the Church of England Men's Society at Cathedral School last evening, Sir H. de Saumarez being in the Chair, the very Reverend Dean Walker read a paper on "A Parochial Church Council in being." He said:

The purpose of this article is to plead that the laity of the Church may have their duties in Church affairs clearly defined, and plainly set before them. The discipline of the war has stirred us up, and there is a willingness among men for service such as has not been known for many years. Now therefore is the time for telling laymen exactly what is wanted of them; now is the time, when men are finding goodly pearls, for the Church to traffic with her new capital.

Just as there are in the Church certain functions which are set apart for an ordained ministry, so there are certain other functions which properly belong to the laity. And just as we believe that grace will be given for the due performance of the one, so we should be ready to believe that grace will likewise be given for the due performance of the other.

It is too often taken for granted that a layman must be a Church worker. This has become a sort of axiom of the Church. Yet the term Church worker having a limited meaning, the saying is not a sound one. By a Church Worker most people understand one means a choirman or a district visitor, a Sunday School teacher or a guild secretary. Whether the number of people who hold such offices is greater or less than the number of people who ought to hold them may be left an open question, but one thing is evident, namely, that if all the people who ought to, and only those who ought, did actually hold them, they would remain a small part of the total laity. No society has done more for English laymen than the Church of England Men's Society. Yet it has often been apparent that the society's

list of branches of Church work, lengthy though it is, does not cover the case of every loyal layman. What we want to find is a duty in Church affairs peculiar to the laity, and common to them all.

In the old Consular Chaplaincy Act of Parliament a very clear line was drawn between the spiritualities of the Church and its temporalities. The laity had no voice in the former, the Chaplain had no voice in the latter. The distinction I believe to be well made, for the peculiar functions of the clergy are concerned with spiritualities, and the peculiar functions of the laity with temporalities. Certain laymen may have special gifts of singing or teaching, just as certain clergymen may have special gifts of organizing or financing, but the business of spiritualities is common to all good clergymen, and the business of temporalities to all good laymen. Here then is the field where every good layman should be found at work. Now is the time to say quite clearly 'The financing of the Church is the business of the laity; to them it belongs to raise the funds, and to them it belongs to expend them.'

But two difficulties at once appear. The first, perhaps, is only temporary. Can men be found willing and able to do the work? In some parishes probably not at present. Yet if anything like the energy which is spent on clergy-training were to be spent on laity-training, the final amount of incompetence would not be greater among the laity than the clergy. The second difficulty is one which will always be with us, as it is a condition of our life on earth. Spiritualities and temporalities, not unlike soul and body, can be distinguished, but not divorced. And herein is the need of a Church Council in a parish where clergy and laity meet. Each have their peculiar functions, but neither can live without the other. The question, so often asked, whether such councils should be consultative or executive is really beside the mark. They must be consultative because they are executive. A man may have a great desire to climb a mountain peak, but before starting he must consult the state of his body, because, after all is said and done, the body will be the executive. But as the man is one, so let the council be one.

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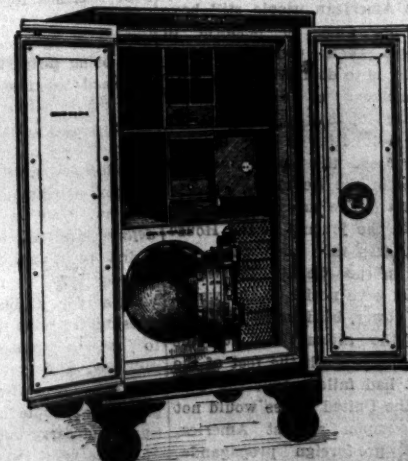
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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Fine weather. Winter monsoon set-
ting in again all along the coast.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 12, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The President Upheld

New York newspapers commented
as follows on the defeat of the
McLemore resolution which provided
for warning Americans off belligerent
merchant ships:

New York Times: The courage
and the wisdom of the President
have their reward. The last strong-
hold of sedition, of alien intrigue and
factional conspiracy, has surren-
dered. The Senate last week by a vote
of 68 to 14 and the House of
Representatives yesterday by a vote
of 276 to 142 have put out of the way
the cowardly proposal to contract
the sphere of American rights to
make room for the expansion of
Germany's sphere of lawlessness.
The Stars and Stripes float over the
Capital.

From the moment when Mr. Wil-
son put forth his challenge to his
foes and the country's unfaithful
servants in Congress there was
never a doubt of the result. The
President is sustained, the plotters
against him are overthrown. No
sophistication either of the offensive
resolutions or of the vote as taken
can conceal or dim his triumph.
The one thing needful to free his
arm, to avert the disgrace which
Congress threatened to put upon the
country, was to make an end of the
Gore and McLemore resolutions.
That has been done, and Berlin is
on notice that it has to deal with an
American President, not with Bryan-
ized Senators and byphenated Con-
gressmen.

The decision had to be taken. False
tongues had magnified the work of
disloyal minds until Berlin was
deceived into the belief that we could
be made to submit to any degree of
injury and outrage, that the venom
of the propaganda had done its work
in Congress, that the President was
powerless. Ambassador Dumba was
sent home to cure the mischief
wrought by Secretary Bryan's evil
talking—the sharp and sure way.
President Wilson dared Congress to
set limits to the exercise of his con-
stitutional powers, and it capitulated.
He is now in a position to do what
he said he would do—protect the
rights of Americans and the honor
of the nation.

The significant fact in the House
vote yesterday is that only 33
Democrats voted against the
President. The Republican vote of
102 against tabling the resolution is
not creditable to that party. It
shows that many Republicans were
guided by no higher motive than
partisanship; they voted "No" be-
cause that was the way that pro-
mised to give the most trouble to
the Democrats. But the majority
total of nearly two to one cheats
them of their desire and is a
sufficient disproof of the earlier false-
hoods about the readiness of the
House to force the President to obey
Germany's orders as Sweden, alone
among neutral nations, has obeyed them.

Already announcements are made
of refusals to accept renominations
by Democrats who disagree with the
President. Nothing could be more
becoming, perhaps nothing more
prudent. The country is taking note
of these matters at the capital.

The World: The Congressional
conspiracy against the President
and against the honor of the Nation
has failed of its immediate purpose.
But the American people still have
a supreme duty to perform in
respect to their own patriotism.
That duty is to deal drastically with
every member of Congress who
participated in this plot to exalt the
military necessities of the German
Empire above the faith and the
traditions of the Republic.

The Sun: The message that was
written in the journal of the House
yesterday was the same that was
recorded in the Senate four days
before. It gave notice to the world,
to every power, belligerent or peace-
ful, that the attempt to cut the
ground from beneath the feet of the
President had failed; that the Con-
gress of the United States would not
forge a weapon against America,
and that pro-foreign propaganda,
selfishness, and the shortsightedness
of timorous dispositions do not rule
the nation's councils.

That message was more explicitly

stated, its terms were more exactly
defined, its phrases were more
satisfactorily composed, by the Sen-
ators, but in each case the essential sen-
timent was conveyed that the Ameri-
can republic has not been delivered
into the hand of conspirators, or to
the mercies of a combination of
these unwholesome elements.

The Tribune: The President
could drag the insurgents to water,
but he could not make them drink.
They have escaped his trap. They
are free to continue their work of
undermining his leadership. What
scanty and dubious glory he may
get out of a refusal by the Senate
and the House to vote on resolutions
affecting his conduct of foreign re-
lations is obscured by the fact that it
was in the interest of the insurgents
in Congress, and not in his own
interest, that a direct vote was
dodged.

The Democratic leaders in the two
houses have not rallied willingly
behind the President. They made a
"sweep of paper" of his letter to Mr.
Pon. They still mean to embarrass
him, to block his legislative plans,
and to weaken his prestige as a
candidate for re-election. His hands
will be strengthened, so far as his
armed merchantman policy is con-
cerned, by the votes in the House
and the Senate. That is a gain for
national honor and good faith. But
so far as the re-establishment of his
leadership of the Democratic Party
is concerned, his campaign against
the insurgents in Congress has
clearly failed.

Correspondence

Thinks Yuan Ought To Quit

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—During the years past I have
been an admirer of Yuan Shih-k'ai.
I remember his work in Shantung
and in Tientsin. When he became
the President of the Republic, it
seemed that he was the right man
in the right place. His work for
reform and opium prohibition has
done much for China.

Just before the second revolution
he asked me to tell the Southern
leaders in Shanghai that his great
purpose was to "save China" and
not to elevate himself. He said to
me: "I will never be an Emperor."
I believed he meant it at that time.
I took his message to the South, to
Dr. Sun and others. They would
not believe, and their doubts have
proved well grounded.

We need not now inquire into all
the motives that led to the move-
ment for a monarchy. The Presi-
dent followed unwise advice. Un-
reality and make-believe took the
place of facts and real conditions,
in the minds of the promoters. I
wrote to the President, last year, but
only incurred his displeasure. In
his position it was difficult for him
to realize the danger, and the real
feeling of the people. Too late, he
has cancelled the rash movement.
But it seems impossible for him to
regain the former position.

The people have lost confidence,
and simply the cancellation of the
monarchy cannot now unite the
nation. Lost confidence cannot be
regained. To many it seems the
wisest and the safest, for the nation
and for the President, that he should
retire. Other leaders can take up
the work, men who hold the con-
fidence of the people. In a Re-
public the office of a Vice-President
is not one that is made so much use
of, except in a time of crisis. Such
a crisis has now come to China, and
the Vice-President could well take
hold until such a time as the rep-
resentatives of the people again make
choice of the chief executive of the
nation.

If the President can see the wis-
dom of this step and willingly give up
the power he holds, it will do much
toward leading the nation to forget
the errors of the past. It will be a
real sacrifice for the good of the
people of China. It seems that only
such a change can restore confidence
and bring peace to China. It may
be hard to give up to others, but
how much better to do so willingly
than to wait until the opportunity to
make the sacrifice has passed.

Today is a time of crisis and
danger, to China, from within and
without. Only a change, real and
definite, can unite the people, and save
China from more bloodshed and
disaster. As a friend with well
wishes for China, and for the
President, I hope that he may be led
to see the wisdom of such self
sacrifice, while yet there is time for
it. What ever the mistakes of the
past, the people of China wish to
learn and carry out self government.
The "one man" rule must pass away.
Men must unite to shoulder the
burdens of state.

E. W. THWING.
Peking, April 8, 1916.

SAVING UNCLE SAM'S
PAPER

By Frederic J. Haskin

It is a valuable privilege to have the
largest publishing house in the
world, with a splendid staff of scientific
experts at its command, send you its
publications free of charge, or at a
nominal cost. But if this beneficent
publisher issues no catalog and gives
you scarcely any voice in the selection
of your own books, merely sending
whatever he pleases, the privilege be-
comes something between a nuisance
and a joke.

That is the present relation between
you and the United States government,
which is the big publisher. A bill has
now been introduced into Congress
which is intended to change the whole
system so that your congressman will
be able to supply you with whatever
you want instead of whatever he has.

The energy wasted by the present
government publication system is
appalling. Uncle Sam maintains an
immense staff of experts in all of his
departments. He spends \$7,000,000 a
year on his printing plant alone. Yet
the method of distributing this ex-
pensive and valuable product is for the
most part about as ineffectual as it
could well be made.

If you live in the heart of Chicago,
you know that you are as likely as not
to get a bulletin of the Department
of Agriculture on the raising of beans
in the arid South-West. If you are
worrying over the question of whether
the twenty-acre pasture is rich enough
for corn, the R. F. D. carrier will
probably leave in the box a helpful
paper from the Coast and Geodetic
Survey dealing with the dredging of
Pacific harbors. This state of affairs
is due to the fact that every senator
and representative receives for free
distribution among his constituents a
certain set number of all the govern-
ment publications. Each member
gets his exact share, neither more nor
less, of every publication printed.

The gentleman from Florida gets as
many irrigation bulletins as the gen-
tleman from Arizona. The members
from Iowa get as many reports from
the Commissioner of Navigation as the
members from New Jersey. Besides the
documents that are of national in-
terest, every congressman receives
what is often an insufficient supply
of bulletins that interest his con-
stituency keenly and a mass of re-
ports that do not bear on the problems
of his district in the least.

It is the present habit of congressmen
to remedy this to some slight extent by
exchanging their allotments with each
other. The senator from Nebraska
will swap 500 Nautical Almanacs with
the senator from Rhode Island for 500
copies of the latest bulletin on horse-
breeding.

A story is told of a certain new
member from the city of St. Louis, who
found among his publications for dis-
tribution a number of nicely bound
copies of a treatise on farm methods.
Knowing that this gentleman's con-
stituency for the most part confined
their farming to raising geraniums in
a pot, several older members offered to
make various changes. The new mem-
ber's suspicions were aroused. He
decided that the treatises were
valuable, and carefully mailed them
all to St. Louis. Congress laughed,
but it was the member from St. Louis
who laughed last. For the farm
treatises made a great hit, and were
hailed with enthusiasm by the voters.
In general, however, the disadvantages
of the present system are obvious.

The new bill substitutes a so-called
valuation plan of distribution. Each
member of Congress is given a certain
fixed annual credit, reckoned in dollars
and cents, with the superintendent of
documents at the government printing
office. The amount has been set for
the present at \$1,800 a year for each
member of the House, and \$2,200 a
year for each senator. Up to this
limit, the member or senator can
send whatever publications he
pleases to his constituents. He can
draw out the whole sum in terms of
a single publication, if that publica-
tion happens to interest the people
of his section.

Thus the congressman will not get
the same number of copies of the
same publications year after year.
The "quota," as the present shares
of each member are called, were
fixed, with a few exceptions, back
in 1895. Year after year he gets
ten reports of the Bureau of
Fisheries, and fifteen ethnology
bulletins. The long list of his allotment
runs with a few of this and a few of
that, all the way from Agriculture to
Weather Bureau. Under the new
system, if he likes and his constituents
so desire, he can send out \$1,800 worth
of the yearbook of the Department of
Agriculture one year, and swing his
entire credit to some other publication
the next. The member from a big
city will not have 812 copies of the
Agricultural yearbook to dispose of,

as he has today. He can call for the
monthly summary of finance and com-
merce, or the publications of sanitary
and educational bureaux.

In order to carry out this scheme,
the Government Printing Office will
estimate as closely as possible the cost
of producing each book, pamphlet and
report. A list of these publications with
the "cost" indicated, is sent to each
member of Congress, who then sends
the printer an estimate of the number
he will want. When the bulletins are
mailed, the credit of each member with
the Printing Office is debited accord-
ingly. His credit is expressed in terms of
dollars and cents only for convenience.
It simply represents the right to so
many publications, and cannot be
transferred to any other person or
used for any other purpose.

This system is expected also to do
away with one of the gravest problems
of the national printing business—the
annual waste in useless documents.
The number of each bulletin and report
to be printed is fixed by law, often
greatly in excess of the demand.
Furthermore, a great many publica-
tions for which there is a genuine de-
mand in some sections of the country
go to representatives of other sections
which are not at all interested in them.
So the accumulation of unused books
and pamphlets is colossal.

A committee which investigated the
proposed sale of some of these
documents as waste paper some time
ago, stated that there were "in the
vaults of the Capitol perhaps a
thousand tons of worthless printed
paper which cumber the earth and is
of no value to anyone." The vaults
of the Capitol are not the only storage
place for old publications in Washing-
ton. About a million publications a
year find their way into Uncle Sam's
junk pile. These publications have
cost the people of the United States
at the most conservative estimate,
fifty cents apiece.

Yet the government printing
office is not only the biggest on
earth, but one of the most efficiently
run, so far as the present system will
allow. Although the number of
publications issued has almost doubled
in the last few years, because the coun-
try at large is availing itself more
and more of the work done for it by
the government, the annual appropriation
for the printing office has been
increased very little. The present
waste is due to the system itself.
After a year or two of experience, the
government printing office will be able
to estimate in advance the demand
for a certain report or a certain class
of bulletin and publish accordingly,
exactly as any private publishing
house estimates the future demand
before running an edition.

The bill arranges that each publica-
tion may be run in as many different
editions as are necessary. The print-
ing will be centered in the printing
office itself even more than is the case
at present, when certain classes of
publications are sometimes printed by
outside contractors, and the plates of
each book will be stored as long as
there is any possibility of more copies
being called for, in which case it will
only be necessary to slap the plates
on the press and run off as many books
as are needed. In this way it is hoped
that such accumulations of obsolete
documents as recently filled a ware-
house renting at \$4,000 a year, will be
done away with.

The other striking defect in the
present system which the bill intends
to remedy is the proviso by which
libraries all over the country are
designated as depositories of govern-
ment publications. The central idea
of this is excellent, as is any scheme
to give the public access to the pro-
ceedings of its government, and the
benefit of the highly skilled and com-
prehensive work that is being done for
it by experts in all lines. But it is
sheer waste to deluge the people with
avalanches of printed matter that they
never open.

At present every depository library
gets the same number of publications,
whether it is in New York or forty
miles from a railroad. Many of the
libraries cannot use ninety per cent
of the matter; they have no storage
room, and must destroy it or send it
back to Washington at a double
transfer charge to the government.
One typical little library received about
12,000 documents since it was con-
stituted a depository in 1895. Of these
at the time of investigation it had
about 4,000 on hand—and besides these
government publications, its shelves
held a total of only 200 books. Under
the proposed bill, a system will go
into vogue, by which libraries will be
sent only the publications that they them-
selves select.

A bill similar to the one now pending
passed the Senate two years ago, but
was never acted on in the House; and
a second measure along the same
lines passed the House last year and
never came up in the Senate. Both
failures were due to a crowded
calendar. With both Houses on record
in its favor, the present bill should
easily pass into law.

American Merchant
Marine

The first ship registry act of the
United States was passed September
1, 1789, and confined American regis-
try to ships built in the United
States. Soon after the Revolution
Congress passed a series of
measures imposing higher duties on
foreign shipping than those levied on
American vessels in the same trade.
The early laws provided that only
documented ships could engage in the
trade of the United States, and
divided these documents into three
classes. First, the register for
general purposes of trade and obliga-
tory in foreign trade; second, the
enrollment for vessels in the coast-
wise trade, and, third, the annual
license authorizing a vessel for a
year to engage in the coasting trade
or in the fisheries. Vessels over
five and under twenty tons were
required to carry the license only.
Foreign-built vessels owned by
Americans could not lawfully carry
any of these documents, and accord-
ingly could not engage in any form
of trade with American ports ex-
cept under prohibitory penalties.
But for some years past foreign-
built ships representing American
capital, but under foreign owner-
ships of record, have been nearly
equal in tonnage to the ships regis-
tered under the American flag for
foreign trade, and in carrying power
have been even greater.

All attempts, however, to repeal
the early law of American registry,
which was economically a dead let-
ter, received little attention until the
Panama Canal act of August 24,
1912. That act provided for the ad-
mission to American registry for
foreign trade and trade with the
Philippines, Guam, and Tutuila, of
foreign-built vessels, steam or sail,
certified by the Steamboat-Inspec-
tion service as safe to carry dry and
perishable cargoes, not more than
five years old at the time of inspec-
tion. By the act of August 18, 1914
the famous present "ship registry
act," the five year age limit was
repealed, and the President of the
United States was authorized to
suspend the provisions of the law re-
quiring that all watch officers be
United States citizens, and also of
the laws requiring survey, inspec-
tion, and measurement by officers of
the United States of foreign-built
vessels admitted to American regis-
try.

Concerning the citizenship of
crews, the act of March 3, 1813 pro-
hibited the employment on any
public or private vessels of the
United States of any person or per-
sons except citizens of the United
States, and colored persons who
were natives of the United States.
The act of March 1, 1817 prohibited
the payment of fisheries bounties to
vessels unless the officers and at
least three-fourths of the crew were
United States citizens "or persons
not the subjects of any foreign
Prince or State."

The act of May 31, 1830 exempt-
ed from tonnage duties vessels of
the United States of which the
officers and two-thirds of the crew
were American citizens. The act of
June 28, 1864, repealed the require-
ments as to citizenship for the crew,
retaining only the provision that
officers should be United States
citizens. Under the Executive Order
of September 4, 1914, pursuant to
Section 2 of the ship registry act of
August 18, 1914, the alien officers
on ships admitted to United States
registry may serve until September
4, 1921, and any vacancies may be
filled without regard to citizenship
up to September 4, 1916.

The La Follette seamen's bill,
which was approved March 4, 1915,
had as its purpose "to promote the
welfare of American seamen in the
merchandise of the United
States; to abolish arrest and im-
prisonment as a penalty for deser-
tion; and to secure the abrogation
of treaty provisions in relation
thereto; and to promote safety at
sea." It wrought important changes
in the manning and operation of
American vessels.

Play as Education

By Charles F. Thwing, LL.D.
(President Western Reserve Univer-
sity)

"The games which we have taught
the Philippines," said the Director of
Education in the islands, "have done
for them more than all the other
civilizing influences which America
has brought. Before we came to
the islands the boys practically had
no games and no plays. They had
some simple pastimes only. The
girls had even less than their
brothers. The games we have
taught—a dozen or more in all—
have brought these boys into their
stronger and happier selves."

Such testimony has value for
other parts of the world than the
Philippine Islands. For plays and

athletic games stand for great things
in the development of character and
of American life.

The game and play stand for
teamwork. The ball game means
five men, or nine men, or eleven
men, working as one man. Each
throws aside himself as a selfhood,
putting that whole selfhood into the
whole mass.

The game and the play also mean
wholesome, inspiring rivalry. Rivalry
gives zest, interest, sparkle to life.
It means vigor, enlargement of
power, energy.

Furthermore, games represent
imagination. The player in advance
sees what he wishes to gain. He
also understands the method for
reaching the goal. He has at once
vision and pre-vision. Inspiration
gives imagination, and imagination
creates inspiration.

Make For Good Temper

Games also are an aid in getting
on with people. They aid in the
promotion of proper relationship
with both associates and antagonists.
Games mean freedom from can-
tankerousness. They promote ad-
justment of personality to per-
sonality.

Educated men who fail at all
usually fail either because of a lack
of moral backbone or because they
cannot get on with other people.
Playing of games is a training in
getting on with everyone. Every
man who succeeds is obliged to ad-
just his life to the morally lame, to
the ethically halt and to the in-
tellectually blind.

Without himself becoming feeble
or near-sighted he has to relate him-
self properly to hard conditions. Ad-
justing himself to associates and to
antagonists he is disciplined in the
promotion of good fellowship.

Games also are a discipline in
bearing life's defeats bravely and
life's victories humbly. Such a
training is of special value to the
American youth. American youths
are inclined to allow themselves to
be fang by defeat into the blue
depths of despair.

They are also usually free to per-
mit themselves to be lifted by victory
on the crests of advancing waves of
exultation. Either mood is foolish.
The result of the playing of games
should be a training for sailing life's
seas on an even keel.

A further value of games and of
all plays is seen in the bearing of
responsibility under the great law of
liberty. Every game is more or less
of a free game. Each player is
obliged to make certain decisions,
but this freedom is regulated by the
laws of the game.

He is at once a king and a servant.
Responsibility, liberty and law are
represented in every game which is
played. The game trains one for
the responsibility and the liberty of
life, and also for obedience to law.
The game is a microcosm of life.

An Aid To Health

It should be added that all games
and plays properly undertaken and
carried forward are a minister to
health. Health is a by-product of
play, but it is a by-product which is
of larger value than any direct
result.

Of course, games in America and
the Philippines may be so played as
to augment evils. The evils of the
under-valuation of the spiritual and
the intellectual, of the over-
valuation of the physical, of the
elimination of life's serious pur-
poses, of unwholesome antagonism
and rivalry are evident enough. But,
properly planned and properly play-
ed, all games represent the saner
conditions and the safer and stronger
forces of American life.

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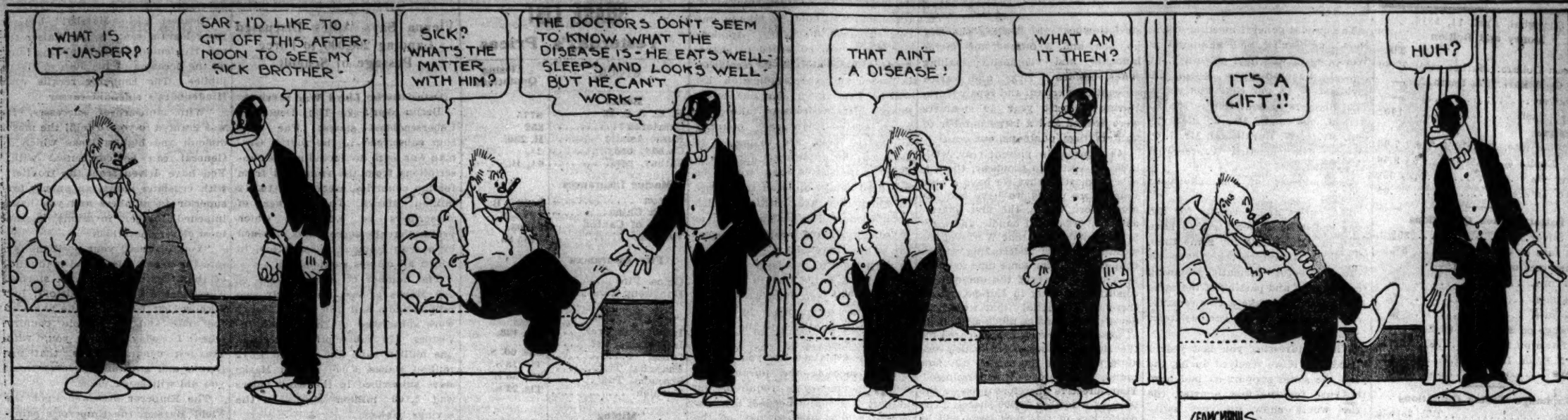
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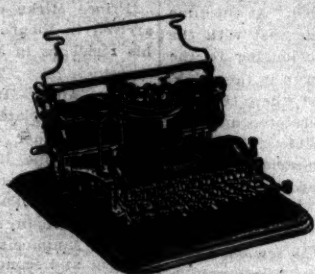
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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the most Portable Standard Typewriter.



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The Deadly Bichloride

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

A certain amount of risk is inseparable from even the most prudent conduct of life. The great game involves the taking of fairly frequent chances, which we can meet in a cheerful, sportsmanlike spirit; indeed, take a sort of hardy joy and exhilara-

tion in living dangerously. But there is one class of risks in which there is neither exhilaration nor profit nor sense in running, and that is the danger of taking poisons by mistake.

Too often the public mind is shocked and pained by the serious endangering of valuable human lives through the innocent looking but deadly bichloride of mercury tablet.

This is a peculiarly dangerous and treacherous poison, because it is colorless, odorless, and unless held in the mouth for several seconds before swallowing, practically tasteless; even if dissolved it has only a slightly metallic, puckery taste, scarcely stronger than might be caused by water from an unused metal pipe.



That new dance goes like this

You can demonstrate all the new steps and practice them to your heart's content if you have the ever-ready "musician"—the

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been done before sufficient pain is caused to make the victim uneasy.

Even supposing that the victim has been alarmed in time and the stomach emptied either by emetic or a stomach pump before a sufficient amount of the poison has been absorbed into the blood to produce immediately fatal results, the danger is not yet over.

The poison may have passed into the blood in such amounts that, to put it very roughly, the system is quite able to resist it so long as it is diluted by and spread out through the whole mass of the fluids of the body. But when the poison comes to be excreted from the body, as it is chiefly by the kidneys, then a new danger develops, and that is that it may be strained out of the blood and accumulated in the kidneys in sufficient amounts to become poisonous to their tissues.

The Great Danger

Indeed, it is just at this point that the greatest danger from most cases of corrosive sublimate poisoning occurs, and unless sufficiently large amounts have been taken or the emptying of the stomach delayed so long that death occurs from the immediate effects of the poison within eighteen to thirty-six hours, the chief risk which the patient has to run is that of a fatal inflammation of the kidneys as it is being filtered out of the blood from four to six days after it is swallowed.

To put it very roughly, if a patient who has swallowed bichloride of mercury lives a day, he will probably live a week; if he lives two weeks, he is practically safe.

Carmen Sylva

By H. T. Sudduth

The breeze blew fresh o'er fields of May, And Springtime's skies were warm and bright Upon the long-remembered day That "Carmen Sylva" reached the height Of girlhood's dreams when crowned as Queen.

But not of royalty alone Dreamed "the wild rose" of castled Wied;

The weeps that led her to a throne Were on the pathways high that lead To heights in noble vision seen.

That lured her maiden fancies free Upon the vine-clad hills of Rhine That wound its way unto the sea, Remained with her unto the end.

Those dreams she fashioned into deeds!

A happy kingdom's love she won, Her heart still felt her people's needs, Wife, "Little Mother," Queen in one, Round whom loved memories still blend.

Her people's legends debt she wove, Their folk-lore loved as 'twere her own.

In art and poetry she strove, The Muses graced her on her throne,

But chief she prized her people's love! When war o'erspread her chosen land, The "Mother of the Wounded" came

With touch as soft as mother's hand; The dying blessed her as her name They breathed in prayer to God above!

When shadows gathered round her path, And lasting darkness round her gloomed, It seemed but as an aftermath. The wild rose in her heart still bloomed— Her people's love clings round her name.

Spring's bloom and fragrance, war-bling birds. At Castle Wied will still recall The gladness echo of her words, And the wild rose beside its wall Will proudly keep her queenly fame.

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For VEGETABLES, apply the dressing between the rows.

For PLANTS in Pots, apply at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, once or twice a week, according to the Plant.

Price 25 cents per tin, about one pound.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 11, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.60
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1902
Copper Cash	1902
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10% Tls.	7.03
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. \$	9.66
Peking Bar	358
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	291.2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 38.57
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 477
Consols	100

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-10%
London	Demand 2-10%
India	T.T. 212
Paris	T.T. 404
Paris	Demand 404%
New York	T.T. 67%
New York	Demand 67%
Hongkong	T.T. 72%
Japan	T.T. 74%
Batavia	T.T. 157%

Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-11%
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-11%
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-11%
Paris	4 m-s. Cds. 423%
New York	4 m-s. 69%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL	
1-Hk. Tls.	6.40
1-Hk. Tls.	4.41
1-Mark.	3.52
Gold \$	1.35
1-Hk. Tls.	1.43
1-Hk. Tls.	2.84
1-Hk. Tls.	2.89
1-Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.60	
Chinese Dollars, 72.5875	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106%	
On Newchwang, Demand, 79%	
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	
On Chungking, Demand, 116%	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%	
On Foochow, Demand, 95%	
On Amoy, Demand, 71%	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in	
Notes of Bank of China, Canton,	
small (Silver) Cds., —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in	
Canton (997) Tels., —	
April 11, 1916.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 11, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Yangtze Ins. Tls.	285.00
Shai Land 6% 1913 Tls.	100.00
Soy chee cotton Tls.	38%
New Eng. Works Tls.	10.75
Shanghai Dock Tls.	82.00
Domination Tls.	17%
Kota Bahroes Tls.	14.00
Pengkalen Tls.	13.00
Seekoes Tls.	10.75
Shanghai Klebang Tls.	1%
Sungala Tls.	3.00
Bukit Tls.	7.00
Sumatra Tls.	135.00
Direct Business Reported	
Domination Tls.	17%
Anglo French Land Tls.	102.00
Anglo French Land Debs.	Tls. 100.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 11, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Kotas Tls. 14.60 April	
Chemors Tls. 2.30 cash	
Chengs Tls. 4.50 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25 April	
Direct	
Anglo French Lands 6% Debs.	Tls. 100.00 cash
Anglo French Lands	Tls. 102.50 cash
Tanah Merch Tls. 13.00 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.75 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.10 cash	
Shanghai Docks Tls.	85.00 June

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
suites from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
service under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 20 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

New Engineering Works Pay 18 Per Cent

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., was held yesterday, at No. 1 Yuenmingyuen Road. A dividend of 18 per cent was voted. The directors present were: Mr. H. Arnold, chairman, Mr. J. Bleckyn-der, Mr. A. W. Burkill and Mr. J. C. Dyer. The meeting represented 42,596 shares.

The address of the chairman follows:
The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1915 have been in your hands for some time, and I will therefore take them—as read, but before formally proposing the adoption and passing of the same I will as usual make a few remarks with reference to the various items in the accounts.

When addressing you last year I stated that if we received during the year the same support as had been the case for the first quarter, the year would show up very satisfactorily, and it is therefore very gratifying to your directors that this forecast has been fulfilled and that they are today able to present to you what they feel sure you will consider a highly satisfactory balance sheet. As you will see, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 119,714.51 which your Directors propose to deal with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 18 per cent representing	57,823.26
To place to reserve fund	6,047.33
To place dividend equalisation fund	15,000.00
To foreshore depreciation	20,000.00
To carry forward balance	21,838.95
Tls.	119,714.51

The item of foreshore depreciation which appears in the balance sheet as Tls. 21,838.95 and against which your directors propose to write off Tls. 20,000.00 for depreciation, represents the foreshore to the property occupied by the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill. This property is held by us under a lease which continues for a further period of fifteen years, and the item of Tls. 21,838.95 is the amount we undertook under the terms of the lease to expend in raising and bunding, so as to render the land serviceable to us. This amount will have to be written off during the course of the lease and your Directors have therefore thought it advisable—since we can now well afford to do so—to write off a considerable amount.

You will have noticed from the balance sheet that Tls. 20,000 have been written off for depreciation of plant, etc. as against Tls. 15,000 in the previous year, and your directors have preferred making this increased provision although our auditors considered that of the previous year sufficient.

From the two items bills payable and sundry creditors you will notice that accounts payable amount to Tls. 175,819.23 but this has practically all been paid off since the accounts were closed out of current revenue. On the other side of the account you will notice under accounts receivable Tls. 146,158.28 the greater part of which has in the meantime been collected and the balance will be paid very shortly. Our stocks amounting to Tls. 228,318.72 have been taken in at the actual invoice value and could not be replaced to-day at anything like present prices. This figure, therefore, represents an extremely conservative valuation.

Our works are at present fully employed and there is every prospect of their continuing to be so. During the past year the work completed consisted of three steel towboats, six cargo barges, four pontoons, two hopper barges and a number of motor boats and launches, and the work in progress is a composite

steel towboat, a floating sheerleg pontoon, and a number of motor launches and composite sailing junks, besides a large and varied amount of overhaul and repair work. During the past year 60 steamers were docked and a large number of lighters, tugs, pontoons, etc.

As regards the present year, while it is impossible to prophesy, there is every indication that we have a good year before us, as we have had as much work during the first quarter as our Works could handle, and there is every indication that Works of the nature of this undertaking will be fully employed for some time to come, as a consequence of the unfortunate conditions existing in Europe. It is, therefore, essential that we should develop our plant as much as possible at present in order to be prepared for the increase of work which we anticipate, when the terrible war now raging in Europe has terminated. Your directors therefore propose the issue of a further 20,000 shares. The particulars of this new issue will be given you in the extraordinary meeting which follows directly after this meeting.

No questions being asked, the reports and accounts were adopted and the following resolutions were unanimously carried: That a dividend of Tls. 90 a share be paid for the year ending December 31, 1915. That the appointment of Mr. J. C. Dyer as a director be confirmed and that Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a director. That G. H. and N. Thompson be re-elected auditors of the company at Tls. 500 a year.

An extraordinary meeting was held immediately thereafter, at which the chairman said:

The first resolution which will be put before you has reference to certain alterations in the articles of association.

At the annual meeting last year I informed you that the late general managers had resigned, and as a result of this resignation, our legal advisers inform us that it would be as well to make the three alterations in the articles of association mentioned in the resolution.

The second resolution is to obtain your authority to the issue of 20,000 of the unissued shares of the company subject to the conditions mentioned in article 4 of the company's articles of association. This article stipulates that all further shares authorized to be issued shall be offered to shareholders in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and each offer shall be made by notice, specifying the number of shares to which members are entitled and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined.

It is proposed to issue the 20,000

shares at a premium of Tls. 5 i.e. at Tls. 10 per share, and each shareholder will be entitled, for every three shares he holds, to take up one new share at this figure. Application forms will be issued to shareholders immediately if the resolution is passed and the application list will be kept open for one week. Shareholders desirous of taking up more shares than the quantity allotted to them, are requested to state on the application form how many more shares they would be prepared to take up other than those to which they are entitled, which applications will be satisfied so far as possible by shares available, by reason of any shareholders not applying to participate in this issue. In this connection I would like to add that the issue has been underwritten and any shares not taken up by shareholders will be allotted to the underwriters.

I have explained to you at the general meeting the purpose for which the money is required, but until it is actually needed, the new capital will be used to pay off the overdraft, and the saving in interest will thus effect a large saving.

In accordance with the chairman's remarks, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1.—That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:

(a) In Article 1 the words "the Head Office" shall not have the meaning therein stated, but shall mean "the office of the Company at Shanghai in the Republic of China".

(b) In Article 86 the name "H. E. Arnold" shall be substituted for "Arnold, Karberg and Company".

(c) In Article 116 the name "H. E. Arnold" shall be substituted for "Arnold, Karberg and Company" and the word "Secretaries" shall be struck out of the said Article and the date "the 28th day of September, 1915" shall be substituted for the date "the 5th day of October, 1912".

2.—That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue 20,000 of the unissued shares of the Company subject to the conditions mentioned in Article 4 of the Company's Articles of Association but otherwise upon such terms as they shall think fit.

CHEMOR DIVIDEND

We are informed by Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., the Secretaries and Managers of the Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 11, 1916, it was resolved to recommend at the forthcoming Annual Meeting on April 26, 1916, the payment of a final Dividend of 12% Tale Cents per share equal to 15 per cent making 20% for the year ended December 31, 1915, to shareholders on record on April 26, 1916.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, April 5.—The following statistics have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex-Per picul.	
cluding cost of packing for export.	
	Week ended
	Tls. March 29
	Piculs. Piculs.
Cowhides, Best selected	57.50 4,076
Seconds	47.00
Buffalo hides, No. 10-60 lbs	26.50 121
2-10-60	22.50
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.	— 56,780
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; (Pieces)	—
White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	14.00
Shanghai and or Chayu	12.50 2,630
Green China Grass, Szechuen	4.00
Jute (Abutilon)	12.40
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	11.30 2,477
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	15.50 4,499
Animal Tallow	25.00 191
Gallnuts, Usual shape	80.50
Plum	19.25 37,782
Cotton Lihoo	22.75
Shansi	—
Black Bristles, Riflings 2 1/2" 3" 3 1/2" 3 3/4" 3 1/2" 4"	110.00 546
4 1/2" 4 1/2" 5" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 6"	—
6 6 6 3 1 1 1 1/2 100%	—
Sesamum Seed, White	—
" " Yellow	4.00 5,372
" " Black	—
Yellow Beans	2.20
"Broad Beans	1.35 7,012
Sesamum Seed Oil	8.60 631
Groundnuts (with shells)	5.00 100
(shelled)	5.00 1,886
Groundnut Oil	8.80
Wood Oil	9.10 8,277
Tea Oil	9.75 34
Bean Oil	8.00 1,178
Rape Oil	9.95 243
Quantities include Beans of all kinds.	

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
105, Canton Road, Shanghai.

London Rubber Market

London, April 10.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex
Spot: 3s. 4 1/2 d. to 3s. 3 1/2 d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 3s. 3 1/2 d. to 3s. 3 d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very dull with a lack of demand.
Last Quotation, London, April 8:
Spot: 3s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 3s. 4 d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

London, April 10.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—
Mid-Americans Spot ... 7.63d.
May-June ... 7.65d.
October-November ... 7.99d.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	
Closing Quotations	
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$775
Chartered	252
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 1/2
Cathay, pref.	6 1/4 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$422 1/2 B.
North China	182 1/2 S.
Union of Canton	\$1065.
Yankee	\$285 Sa.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$167 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$383 1/2 d. B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	—
"Shell"	96s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 23 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	37d. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$122 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 32 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90
Hongkong Wharf	\$74 1/2 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 103 Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$6 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
B-w Prof.	Tls. 140.
E-w Prof.	Tls. 113 1/2.
International	Tls. 73 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 38 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 80 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtseppoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtseppoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 B.
China Sugar	Tls. 120 B.
Green Island	\$10.30 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 35 1/2
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	\$17 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 2.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14.15
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 49
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.42 1/2 d.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 2.05
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4.80 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.05
Domination	Tls. 17 1/2 Sa.
Gua Kalumpung	Tls. 11 1/2
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 24 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapela	Tls. 1 1/2
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 15
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22 1/2
Padang	Tls. 20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 13 Sa.
Permatas	Tls. 7 1/2
Repah	Tls. 1.65
Samagosa	Tls. 1.30 B.
Seokee	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Semambu	Tls. 2 B.
Semawang	Tls. 25
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 14 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.60
Sungala	Tls. 3 Sa.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 15 1/2
Sua Mangsai	Tls. 8 1/2
Shaf Kelantan	Tls. 1 1/2
Tehing	Tls. 5.70.
Tehing Moha	Tls. 12 1/2
Tehing	Tls. 32 X.N.I.
Uobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 8 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$3 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 95 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 96 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 245 B.
S. Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers	—

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'neke Road

Telephone No. 395

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Beschouwing Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for April 10 was 156 tons."

NO GERMAN SHIPS NEAR WHEN PALEMBANG SUNK, BERLIN OFFICIAL REPORT

Vienna Says Allies Discussed Landing 200,000 to Force Passage of Scheldt

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin April 9.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: The total sum subscribed to the fourth German war loan, not including the subscriptions from the front and from foreign countries, amounts to 10,112 million Marks. The number of subscribers is 5,279,645, which proves that the success was obtained by a truly popular subscription, in which all classes participated.

The number of subscriptions of 200 Marks or less was nearly two million and a half. 200 million Marks were subscribed by these small investors 574 subscriptions exceeded one million each and totalled 1,812 million Marks. 6,000 million Marks were subscribed in the bank offices and 2,700 million Marks in the savings banks.

Reports from Budapest state that the subscriptions to the fourth Hungarian war loan will be opened at Easter. The loan will be issued in the form of 8% Consols and 5 1/2% Treasury bonds, on ten-year terms.

It is reported from the Hague that the German Government communicated to the Dutch Government the result of the Palembang investigation: "The reports of all men-of-war, which might have come into question, have arrived. At the time when the Palembang met with the accident, no ship belonging to the German navy was even in the neighborhood of the place where the ship

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
 Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
 Bangkok Hlolo Penang
 Batavia Ipoh Puket
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon
 Calcutta Klang Saigon
 Canton Kobe Seremban
 Cebu Kuala Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
 Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Reserves 45,000,000.00

Head Office: Paris.

Branches: Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Moukden, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Poudchery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

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PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$32,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., (Chairman).

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong-N. J. Strass.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur
 Calcutta Canton S. Francisco
 Canton London Shanghai
 Colombo Lyons Singapore
 Foochow Malacca Sourabaya
 Hankow Manila Tientsin
 Harbin Nagasaki Yokohama
 Hlolo New York

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Ky. Tls.

Capital contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,735,000

Head Office: PARMOUR.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin
 chendse) Newchwang Vladivostok
 Chefoo Nicolayovsk Yokohama
 Dalny (Dairen) o-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
 Q. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager. 85

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. \$2,100,000

U.S. \$7,440,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents

All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America, and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
 Manager.

1-A, Klunkiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
 Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur
 Bangkok Lyons S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
 Changchun Lyons S. Francisco
 Dalny Mukden Tientsin
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio
 Hongkong New York Tientsin
 Honolulu Osaka Yokohama
 Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercanti'e Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
 Acting Manager.

7, Nanjing Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gld. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gld. 9,257,150 (about £759,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandong Palembang Tandjong Balak

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. G. I. WYNBERG,
 Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking.

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, Ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Chai, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their Salerooms
At Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road,
TODAY, the 12th inst.
at 10 a.m.
Mirror-back Hat: lands, Card Table,
Picture, Sideboard, Book Cases,
Double and Single Letter Files, Roll
Top, Desks, Jardinieres, Canton
Carved Blackwood Table, Chest of
Drawers, Dressing Tables, Dining
Room Chairs, single and Double
Bedsteads.
ALSO
One Oliver Typewriter No. 5 (nearly
new)
Two Columbia Gramophones.

NOW ON VIEW.

**5 1/2% Russian Internal Short
Termed Loan of 1916
FOR
Rbls. 2,000,000,000**

SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan
will be opened in Russia from the
28th of March till the 5th of May
inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of
Income Tax and of other taxations.
The Loan is redeemable at par on
the 1st February, 1926, Russian
style, without option for the Russian
Government to convert it at an
earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia
half yearly, on the 1st of February
and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan
runs from the 1st-14th of February,
it must be taken into consideration
when subscribing and added to the
price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in
Shanghai and its Branches in China
and Japan are ready to accept
applications for the above named
Loan.

Special favourable rates will be
quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to
Petrograd free of telegraphic
charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give
every facility to subscribers in the
shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZERSKI,
Manager.

9189

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A DIVIDEND at the rate of
Thirty-five per cent, being Twenty-
One Dollars per Share, on the
Paid-up Capital of the above
Association, has been declared pay-
able, in Tails at Exchange 73, at
the Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China of the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, Shanghai, on and after
this date, to Shareholders on Record
on the 31st March, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1916. 9330

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

FOR SALE Immediate Delivery

One Dredger
Four Mud Hoppers, All Iron,
Measuring Over-All
84 feet by 19

Can be seen by appointment
Apply to Box 68,
THE CHINA PRESS 9338

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

I have this day handed over
charge of the Company's interests
at Shanghai to Mr. L. E. N. Ryan.

H. THOMAS,
Acting Agent.

I have this day taken charge of
the Shanghai Agency of the
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services,
Ltd.

L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916. 9396

H. G. WALKER

1-A, Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals, and
Commodities.


WILL BUY
Antimony, Zinc, Lead
and Tungsten Ores.

WILL SELL
Quicksilver Resin
Red Phosphorus.
Caustic Soda 9354

SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE Annual General Meeting of
this Society will be held in H.B.M.
Supreme Court Buildings on
Friday, 14th April, at 4.30 p.m.
D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary. 9354

Business and Official Notices

Willard

When You Press the Button—
You're entitled to good bright lights.
If you'll let us keep your storage battery in con-
dition you'll be sure of them.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of
the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic
(1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The
detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the
said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette**.
Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on
application to the establishments authorised for the payment
of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest :—
(a.) All Magistrates' Yamens.
(b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of
China and of the Bank of Communications.
(c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two
Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest :—
(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices
of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of
the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no
such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay
interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and
Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest,
the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and
present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said
organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest
and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of \$1,000 bonds
or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as
the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of
land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of
"big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or
copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts
will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various
Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut
down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for
payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed
over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The
Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing
the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the
authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS

9246

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17, Nanking Road

CLOSING

UP

BUSINESS SALE

Gents' New Straw Hats

HALF PRICE

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Kaamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Nij-Besch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Offices
of the Company, Tandjong Poora,
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10
a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 9383

Taiiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Share-
holders of the Taiiping Rubber
Estates, Limited (1913), that the
Third Annual General Meeting
will be held at the Palace Hotel on
Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916,
at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 13th to the 19th
April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents. 9266

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

Special Week End Excursions
to Hangchow

From 15th April to 28th May, 1916.
SPECIAL TRAINS
(Restaurant Car attached)

SATURDAYS only.

Shanghai South dep. 12.55

Hangchow arr. 16.35

SUNDAYS only.

Hangchow dep. 17.05

Shanghai South arr. 21.15

FARES.

Excursion Return Single
Available from
Friday to Monday.

\$7.05 1st Class \$4.70

\$3.50 2nd " \$2.35

\$2.40 3rd " \$1.60

Do not miss this splendid opportu-
nity of seeing HANGCHOW, with
its famous West Lake surrounded
by Hills covered with Azaleas and
numerous other wild flowers, all in
full bloom.

Ancient and Historical Temples
and Monasteries.

Charming walks in the valleys and
on the hills.

Boating on the Lake.

Pure Air and Perfect Scenery.

An Ideal Week-end holiday resort
under 4 hours journey from
Shanghai.

For further information apply to
the Traffic Manager, Shanghai
North, Telephone 900, or to the
Asst. Traffic Manager, Shanghai
South, Tel. 3331. 9350

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Fourth Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Com-
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking
Road, on Wednesday, the 26th
April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
17th to the 26th April, 1916, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1916. 9405

4

Last 4 Days!!!

OF

HILL'S BAZAAR

(8 Nanking Road)

A Good Selection of New
Spring and Summer Outfitting
Goods and Household Linen

still to be had

At Pre-War Prices! 9237

Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years
has been engaged in investigating
and manufacturing the best chloride
of lime (used particularly for purify-
ing water) and has earned a reputa-
tion far and wide. Recently it has
been learned that some shameless
persons have taken our name, dis-
guising their inferior quality of
goods, and selling to customers
under the name of the undersigned.
As the matter is of great importance
as regards our reputation, the fact
is therefore hereby especially an-
nounced to both our foreign and
Chinese customers. Those who
desire to buy from us the best line,
of which we have just received
several different kinds, may come
to our shop at 599 Nantou, of
the native city, in the premises at
the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre.
(華界十六鋪大街新舞台後門).
HSEN MIOU COMPANY.
Nantou.
(南市生茂行啓) 9213

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
Telephone 3482 9400

TO LET, two comfortable fur-
nished rooms, with or without
board, also attic room. Apply to
35, Boone Road. 9337

KOREA, SEOUL: For com-
fortable, quiet, home-like and in-
expensive accommodation, write to
Mrs. Chas. Loeber. 9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excel-
lent furnished bed-sitting rooms,
facing south, with bathroom attach-
ed. Also well-furnished attic rooms,
with or without board. Verandah,
garden, telephone, tram station.
Terms very moderate. 9386-A-17

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUNG LADY wishes to hear of
another who would like to share
small flat in town. Rent cheap.
Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9357-A-13

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE PREMISES of two
rooms to let. Rent \$35 per month,
taxes and water included. Apply
to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.
9399-A-12

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED instruction in book-
keeping; especially opening and
closing of books. Apply to Box 93,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9406

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane. 9335

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED LADY typist
seeks position in a mercantile office.
Please apply to Box 48, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9307-A-11

GENERAL OFFICE assistant,
with many years experience, good
references, wants position. Apply
to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.
9335-A-14

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, an Interpreter for
established Law office. Must be
well-educated and have good con-
nections. Good salary and per-
manent position for the right man.
Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9404-A-14

WANTED, an experienced Chin-
ese bookkeeper and expert type-
writer, having first-class knowledge
of English. Must be able to furnish
guarantee. Wages \$150 per
month. Apply to Box 90, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9401-A-18

WANTED, experienced Chinese
bookkeeper and first-class type-
writer. A good knowledge of
English is essential. Good wages.
Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9386-A-16

CHINESE BOOKKEEPER, with
experience and good handwriting,
wanted. Apply to Methodist
Treasurer, No. 10, Woosung Road.
9339-A-10

HELP WANTED, a girl or young
lady, preferably one speaking Ger-
man, to act as a companion to two
small American children living near
the French Park. Apply to Box 20,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9335

HOUSES TO LET

TO SUBLET, from May 1st,
furnished detached house on Avenue
Joffre, containing 4 rooms, 2 attics,
servants' quarters and small
garden. Apply to Box 81, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9387-A-15

TO LET, furnished house, 138
Dixwell Road Extension, 6 rooms,
2 baths, servants' quarters, etc.
Apply 3, Quinsan Gardens. 9335

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd. 9345

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a motor-cycle in good
running order, 35 h.p. or more.
Give make, date and price required.
Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9400-A-13

WANTED, a second-hand Ford
motor-car; must be in good order.
Address to Box No. 83, THE
CHINA PRESS, with full particu-
lars. 9390-A-13

WANTED small runabout motor
car. Must be in good condition.
Price moderate. Particulars to
Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.
9359-A-15

WANTED Motor-cycle side-car.
Particulars to Box 76, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9359-A-15

MOTOR-CAR for sale, two-
seater, White and Poppe engine,
electric light, Stearns wheel and
seater, White and Poppe engine,
cheap. Apply to Box 87, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9395-A-13

FOR SALE, 1 Motor Cycle, almost
new. Single cylinder, 4 1/2 h.p.,
Clutch, Lamp, Horn, accessories,
etc., in perfect running order. Apply
to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.
9398-A-15

SMALL CYCLE-CAR for sale,
cheap. Perfect running order.
Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9382-A-13

FOR SALE, twin-cylinder, Indian
motor-cycle, cheap. Owner leaving
Shanghai. Apply to Box 74, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9357-A-12

FOR SALE, one Remington type-
writer, No. 11, extra wide carriage
for statistical and document work.
Machine in fine condition. Price
\$160. One New Home sewing
machine, recently brought from
America. One American, Mission-
style, library table, with bookcase
arrangement. One oak flat-top
desk, sanitary base, top, 60 x 36
inches; practically new. Inquire
10, Woosung Road. 9356

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
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